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IZVESTIYA HITS KISSINGER REMARKS, PAST U.S. DALLYING OVER SALT

LD071355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Remarks of a Political Observer": "With No Sense of Responsibility..."]

[Text] What the NATO bloc has done in its 30 years of existence is well known. But what will it do in the next 30 years? A certain conference has just met in Brussels to exchange opinions on this question. Taking part in its work, it is reported, were "members of parliament, creators of public opinion, industrialists and government representatives from both sides of the Atlantic."

Among others, Henry Kissinger flew in from the other side of the Atlantic for the conference--a man who, as is known, was once a government representative and would now like to become a member of parliament (or rather a U.S. senator) but as yet is obliged to be satisfied with the role of "creator of public opinion."

But the former American secretary of state created nothing constructive in his speech. He intimidated people, intimidated them, of course, with Soviet "might" and the Soviet "military threat."

"If present trends continue, the eighties will be a period of serious crisis for us all.... If we carry on as usual, that will mean handing over our destiny to others' mercy"--that is how he frightened those present who can themselves obviously frighten whoever they like.

NATO is lagging behind.... The Soviet Union is overtaking.... The United States is doing nothing to "rectify this state of affairs...." He, Kissinger, is also "partly to blame for this...." And so on and so forth.... It looked as if he would suddenly fly into a rage, tear his shirt in an unprofessorial fashion and start yelling to the members of parliament, industrialists and government representatives and also to other creators of public opinion: "Tie me up, brothers! I am guilty: Detente Is the Work of the Devil!"

But of course, nothing like that happened. The professor is a calculating and composed man and even his repentance is very businesslike, involving practical formulas in the spirit of NATO today. Today's password is missiles. And there was Kissinger: "We must create a formation of medium-range nuclear missiles for Western Europe." And not postponing it: "We cannot wait 2 or 3 years...."

One could regret that a man who in the early seventies contributed to the cause of the transition from confrontation to cooperation in Soviet-American relations, on the eve of the eighties wants to exacerbate the elements of confrontation. But we will refrain from regret since it is clearly too late. It is not just since yesterday that Kissinger has been creating public opinion precisely by urging new arms. And he has been doing so more and more actively recently. Let us recall his evidence on Capitol Hill concerning the SALT II treaty. He advises the senators to ratify that treaty only on condition that the Carter administration first grants an increased military budget and makes promises on new military programs. As for the future, he wants the opponents of detente in the American Senate to again be entitled in advance to throw a monkey wrench in the Soviet-American SALT III talks.

Having refrained from regret, we had better note: Many Americans who are released from state posts also release themselves from a sense of state responsibility. That is the custom in political life over there where there is nothing dishonorable about putting considerations of financial advantage, personal ambition and a new career above public interests. Kissinger is not the first such example of a "creator of public opinion."

Without looking far afield for other examples, let us take Kissinger's former boss - ex-President Gerald Ford. While Kissinger would not be averse to returning to the political limelight, Gerald Ford, although holding slightly aloof, is wondering whether to try to get back to the White House next year. He is calculating his moves on this basis. A recent issue of the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT features an interview in which the former president refuses to define his attitude to the SALT II treaty. He is obviously waiting to see which way the wind blows on Capitol Hill where people are returning after the summer vacation lull.

As yet he is certain of only one thing: "I could support this treaty with great confidence if four B-1 bombers a month were coming off our production lines, as envisaged in my program for strategic arms production."

So in discussing the strategic arms limitation treaty Ford decided to remind the Americans of his services in the sphere of the arms race.

But in our view other reminders are more apposite. Gerald Ford was no outsider in the long, 7-year history of the SALT II treaty. He did not always bide his time or, as they say in America, straddle the fence. He took the baton from Richard Nixon so as to hand it over in his turn to Jimmy Carter. His meeting with L.I. Brezhnev in Vladivostok in November 1974, it then seemed, brought the Soviet-American talks close to completion. At that time political predictions confidently spoke of 1975 as the year of the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. Why were the forecasts not realized? Why was it not Ford but Carter who signed that treaty on behalf of the United States and not in 1975 but in 1979, although, as Ford himself admits in the same interview, "this treaty consists of approximately 80 percent of what we agreed on then?"

Recent history is still fresh in the memory. The Vladivostok accords and SALT II talks fell into the mill of the 1976 election campaign. Gerald Ford, afraid to expedite the elaboration and signing of the treaty, delayed the talks and submitted to pressure from the hawks. Since leaving the Oval Office in the White House, Ford has more than once publicly expressed regret that he did not bring the SALT II talks to a conclusion.

But it is not Ford's personal loss that is important for us in this story, but the general loss which affects America, the Soviet Union and the whole world. We can say that 4 years have been lost--a considerable time. We can suggest boldly that in that time the two countries would have already traveled some distance along the road to SALT III.

Perhaps the momentum of the arms race would have slowed? Perhaps the questions which the opponents of SALT II are now setting up as barriers in the process of ratifying the treaty would not have arisen? Perhaps the trust which is so necessary to the two countries would have grown? Perhaps Gerald Ford himself would havethought that there are other heights of political wisdom besides recommendations that four B-1 bombers roll off the production lines monthly?

Time is money. That saying was born in America, showing how practical Americans are and how they value the time factor. But sometimes, as you observe the operation of the American political machinery and the actions of certain people who play no small role in it, you think how the Americans squander time. How shortsighted they are. How confused is the "hierarchy of values" for certain creators of public opinion.

RESUMPTION OF SENATE SALT II HEARINGS REPORTED

LD082240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The hearings in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the SALT treaty have resumed after the summer recess. Our correspondent in Washington Yuriy Soltan reports:

Representatives of the public, trade unions, religious and other nongovernmental organizations are giving their views on the SALT II treaty in the committee. Arguments in favor and against are heard. However, with every new day of hearings, which have entered the final stage, the groundlessness of the stance of the treaty opponents trying to prevent its ratification is becoming more obvious.

However, those in the United States who cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that the Soviet Union has reached parity with the United States in the sphere of strategic arms do not rest. Unable to prove the unacceptability of the treaty on its substance, they take recourse in devious maneuvers. The depraved idea of linkage of the treaty with other international issues has again been dragged in. The campaign of intimidating Americans with the Soviet military threat is being stepped up. Representatives of the military-industrial complex are using all their connections and are (?stepping up) pressure in order to achieve sharp increases in capital investments in armaments production. Obviously giving way to their pressure, the administration has decided to request from Congress the allocation of an additional $4 billion in defense expenditures for 1980 over and above the already approved $136 billion. On Friday U.S. President Carter announced the decision adopted by the administration to start production of the system of mobile MX missiles permitted under the SALT II treaty, the overall cost of which, according to preliminary estimates, will amount to $33 billion. Washington continues to press the European NATO countries for agreement to deploy on their territory medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

In these conditions, to many Americans the struggle for the SALT II treaty ratification is assuming particular importance. Implementation of the treaty will not only help to slow down the strategic arms race, but will make it possible in the future to turn off the dangerous road of piling up other types of weapons, create an atmosphere of trust between the superpowers and make our world more secure, as stated by Thomas McIntyre, president of the organization "Americans for SALT II," speaking in the Senate committee.

'SHARPNESS' OF DEBATE ON SALT II IN U.S. REMAINS

LD061900 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 6 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 6, TASS--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Congress resumed today its hearings concerning the ratification of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II). Just as during the first round of hearings, held in July, the committee will hear leading members of the U.S. administration, the Pentagon, prominent politicians, public figures and scientists.

The hearings show that the sharpness of the debate between the exponents and opponents of the treaty remains. SALT II has been attacked by a whole string of anti-Sovietists and militarists who want a wholesale growth of the military spendings of the United States and an intensification of the arms race. But their "arguments" against SALT II did not contain anything new. The opponents of SALT II state their opposition to any accords between the USSR and the United States aimed at solving the most important task of our time--the lessening of the threat of a nuclear conflict.

CARTER IN INTERVIEW CITES SALT II, 'OTHER ISSUES'

LD090157 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jimmy Carter has urged congressional ratification of SALT II: This treaty should be judged on its own merits and not linked with other issues.

The President made the comment in an interview with [word indistinct] editors and broadcasters. He said to link the treaty with some action or inaction of the Soviets would not be in the best interest of the American people.

The White House released a transcript of the interview on Saturday.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' PROGRAM

LD091624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, all-union radio commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the Editorial Board of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Porfiryevich Ardatovskiy, international observer of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] [Andrianov] Good morning, comrades. This week the sixth conference of heads of state and governments of the nonalined countries took place in Havana.

Nonalined Conference

The very fact that this forum was convened on the Island of Freedom has to be evaluated as a considerable success for the nonalined movement because the imperialist circles and their minions, including the Beijing hegemonists, made considerable efforts to wreck this conference or to prevent its being convened in Havana, the capital of Cuba, the first socialist state in Latin America. However, all these efforts of the enemies of peace, freedom and independence of peoples turned out to be fruitless.

The Havana conference gathered at a time when relaxation of tension has become the predominant tendency in the development of international relations, and as life shows, the socioeconomic and cultural progress of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America is closely linked with the struggle for detente and the strengthening of universal peace. This was clearly reflected during the course of the discussions at the forum in Havana. The overwhelming majority of its participants, demonstrating serious concern over the problem of insuring a stable peace, came out in favor of an end to the arms race, which not only leads to an accumulation of arms, including nuclear missiles, but also leads to a senseless waste of manpower and material resources.

The discussion at the Havana conference drew attention to itself through yet another important aspect. During the course of discussions on the most important international problems, the truth was once again confirmed that the source of strength and effectiveness of the nonalined movement consists in the defense of the just cause of peoples who are struggling for liberation from political, economic and social slavery and is based on the ability to distinguish truth from lies and the ability to recognize friend from foe.

[Volskiy] I would like to note in connection with this, Boris Vasilyevich, that since the very start of the conception of the nonalined movement, Washington's attitude toward it has been one of suspicion, mistrust, and I would even go as far as to say, of hostility. Later on, it is true, the United States was dominated by a more flexible approach. Washington tried to develop links with the nonalined countries, avoided open political confrontation with them and yet in every possible way tried to direct their policy into a channel advantageous to the West and to emasculate their anti-imperialist content.

This was apparent during the preparations for the Havana conference and during the course of its work as well. In their reports on this kind of activity, some Western newspapers went so far even as to express quite open cynicism.

Here is an example: The Washington STAR wrote that a handful of American diplomats who are present here, that is, in Havana, are trying to make known the American view of what the final declaration of the Havana conference should look like. Truly, amusing pretentions! However, not very feasible. The same correspondent complained, and I quote him, that the Americans, as also the British and the French, do not have any rights, he says, to attend the sessions of the conference, and they have difficulty in trying to influence the delegations of various countries. He quite openly uses the word influence.

[Andrianov] There is, however, other more weighty evidence from the official representative of the U.S. Department of State. In answer to a request from journalists to comment on the speech by Fidel Castro at the Havana conference, the State Department representative said: Our comment is expressed in actions of the U.S. representative at the conference, Smith, who left the session hall.

[Volskiy] Well, it seems that it was not so much that they could not be present in the hall but rather that they did not want to be there themselves. As regards the attempts to influence the developing nonalined countries, such attempts have been made incessantly for a long time. And if they do not succeed in the majority of cases, then there are objective reasons for this, and these are the contradictions between the West and the developing states which in actual fact are becoming sharper. The very basis of the policy of nonalinement and the true interests of those countries pursuing such a policy are contradictory to very many important aspects of the West's policy.

Of course the nonalined movement is participated in by various countries, from the socialist states to countries where feudalism still persists. To sum up their attitudes under a common denominator was not easy; and here a great deal depended in particular on the Cuban hosts of the conference. It is worthwhile in this connection to cite the following evaluation. This was said by the West German television observer. He noted, I quote, the balanced attitude of the head of the Cuban delegation, Fidel Castro, who while remaining faithful to his principles regarding the nonalined movement, showed his readiness for compromises in the drawing up of the final documents of the Havana forum.

[Andrianov] There were some however who did not want compromises, let alone unity. They spoke of the policy of the imperialist circles in the West, but the activities of Beijing also contradict the very principles of the nonalined movement and the needs and aspirations of the nonalined countires. It is sufficient to mention Beijing's territorial claims on the nonalined states which neighbor China and the subversive activity in Burma and the northeastern states of India.

[Volskiy] However, Boris Vasilyevich, something else in also characteristic and this is that the reports on new concentrations of Chinese troops--the foreign press quotes the figure of approximately 400,000 men--along the Vietnamese border, started coming in precisely during the Havana conference. Perhaps this was coincidental, perhaps not. But, nevertheless, the coincidence is symbolic.

Begin-As-Sadat Talks

There is also food for thought in another coincidence. During those same days when in Havana the separate Israeli-Egyptian agreement was being subjected to the most unprejudiced criticism, during those same days President as-Sadat found it appropriate to once again meet Israeli Prime Minister Begin. It was a fairly pompously staged meeting. The Egyptian president arrived in the Israeli port of Haifa on his yacht which he inherited from King Farouk, who was deposed as is known in 1952 by the Egyptian revolution. Of course the matter does not concern this antiquated yacht, but those truly serious concessions which the Egyptian president has once again made.

He agreed with the Israeli concept of the indivisibility of Jerusalem; which denotes practically a rejection of support for the demand, which is a matter of principle, concerning the return to the Arabs of the eastern part of this city. He pledges to supply Tel Aviv with oil obtained on the Sinai Peninsula.

[Andrianov] And as Begin boasted, for this they only required a total of 10 minutes.

[Volskiy] Only 10 minutes in all, yes, and As-Sadat said approximately the same thing, but perhaps his more substantial concession is the agreement that the withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from the Sinai Peninsula will be supervised by joint Israeli-Egyptian military detachments.

What then did the Egyptian president obtain in return? From what is known so far, only one thing, and that is that Begin has agreed to withdraw his troops from the southern part of the Sinai Peninsula where the Monastery of St. Catherine is situated, a little earlier than scheduled. In this ancient monastery a pompous theatrical is being arranged on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Camp David agreements. So it happens that a very high political price is being paid for permission to hold festivities on ancient stones.

At first glance, it seems strange because it is obvious that the system of the Camp David agreements is an advantage for the Tel Aviv leaders, as they have led Egypt out of the ranks of Arab states which oppose Israeli expansion and have insured for Tel Aviv new supplies of U.S. weapons, supplies to which Washington agreed as a kind of payment to its Israeli partners for their agreement to cooperate with Egypt. Finally, other points in the Camp David agreements are advantageous to Israel, but it turns out that Israel receives and the Egyptian leaders are paying and Israel as it were unwillingly, condescendingly receives the gifts from its new Egyptian friends. The main thing is that it refuses to make even outwardly, some formal kinds of concessions on the Palestinian question. It refuses to help As-Sadat save face and to retain his prestige in the eyes of other Arab states. Moreover from some Israeli circles reports are coming in concerning the fact that Israel would be ready to go as far as to risk even wrecking the whole Camp David structure. If it does not obtain from As-Sadat, as it were, the maximum.

Why? What's going on? Things can be explained very simply. All the concessions which Israel has received since the start of the so-called Camp David process have to a considerable degree increased its military might, its strategic position. It now has an even greater opportunity than before of dictating its terms to both Cairo and Washington. It blackmails them, threatening, in particular, to broaden its aggression in Lebanon and threatening an exacerbation of the overall Near East crisis, something that, as one knows, is fraught with serious unpleasantness for the West on the oil front. Using all these circumstances, the Israeli leadership is obtaining by bargaining new concessions in its favor from the Egyptians and the Americans.

[Ardatovskiy] I should like to add that President As-Sadat has nevertheless publicly declared that he is a close friend of Begin's and that they decided together, hand in hand, to face the future boldly.

[Volskiy] Well, yes, something of the kind was once said by the shah of Iran.

New Signs in West Europe

[Ardatovskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, I should like to talk a bit not about the nonalined countries, but certain particularly alined countries, that is those which are members of the NATO military bloc, Western Europe. New signs have recently appeared in Western Europe--I would call them national-political ones. If a lot is said in the press and on radio about the Soviet threat or the fact that NATO is lagging militarily behind the Warsaw Pact, then it means that just around the corner is the latest session of the NATO Council in Brussels at which demands will be made on the allies to increase military spending.

This sign has always proved accurate in the past and why indeed, should it not be proved right again in December? As is known, the countries of the North Atlantic bloc have already had an increase in their military budgets of 3 percent annually each foisted on them. Reports have now appeared in the press that there will be discussion of 5 percent. It is, of course, curious that 40 years and a week after the start of the World War II in Europe, the Western Europeans continue to be held prisoners of the arms race, and they are not only prevented from leading a full and peaceful life today, but the same tense atmosphere--laden with expectations of a new world conflict--is planned for the future.

What about the recent seminar in Brussels called "NATO in the Next 30 Years," for instance? Let us reflect on the meaning of this title, these few words. They imply that military blocs will most definitely exist in the world for many decades to come, that disarmament and detente will not triumph. It seems to me that stating historical problems in such a way can be called a manifestation of the psychological cold war, and such a position is completely contrary to what we call historical optimism. This NATO seminar in Brussels was held behind closed doors. Journalists were not allowed in. But from time to time, its participants made special statements destined for the public at large. I should like to dwell on the thought expressed by Luns, the NATO secretary general, when he attempted to intimidate Western Europe by saying that if it did not renew its nuclear armaments then it would be at the receiving end of blackmail from the Soviet Union. What blackmail? This is utterly incomprehensible, I believe, not only to us but also to the majority of Western Europeans. It so happens that in recent years, and even in the past few months, I visited several Western European countries and I can vouch that people there, including the highest circles in the business world, are not suspicious or mistrustful of the Soviet Union. No one notes even the smallest signs of a threat from the Soviet Union. On the contrary, I have always come across a desire there to strengthen peaceful ties in economics, culture, sports and whatever.

[Volskiy] The trouble is that this specially inspired campaign on the Soviet threat, which does not reflect the general mood of the broad circles of the public, is being artificially boosted.

[Ardatovskiy] That is quite right, Dmitriy Antonovich, and these sources are on the opposite side to Moscow. They are above all linked with the Pentagon's plans to flood the Western European countries with new types of nuclear missle weaponry, I mean the cruise missiles and Pershing-2's which, admittedly, are not under production yet, but have been fully developed in the laboratories of the U.S. militarist circles. What can this lead to? Let us take a small European state--we will not give it a name--which is a member of NATO. Let us suppose that it agrees to new plans and that several missile bases appear on its territory, missiles that are capable of carrying a nuclear and even neutron warhead. Will the military potential of NATO grow as a result? It will, of course. But will the security of this state, this specific country, which has agreed to take in Pershing-2's increase? Of course not. On the contrary, this little country will turn into a target for a retaliatory strike, quite naturally.

There is another side to the question. At the talks on the limitation of strategic arms between the Soviet Union and United States, the United States of course desires the reduction of such weapons that are capable of hitting its own territory. In this manner, it is concerned with increasing its national security, while pushing its European allies down a diametrically opposite road. At the same time, that medium-range missiles are strategic weapons for Europe against the implementation of such plans, there is an ever-increasing number of opponents of this new arms spiral in Western Europe.

If we take into account the positive experience of the international campaign against the neutron bomb, we think that this time too, the movement against new types of nuclear missile weaponry is capable of sinking the latest designs of the American militarists.

Mondale's Visit to China

[Andrianov] This week, U.S. Vice President Mondale reported to the White House boss on the results of his trip to China. The American press did not report what was said in Carter's residence, since journalists were admitted only at the beginning of the meeting. Nevertheless, a fair amount of material has appeared in the transatlantic press devoted to Mondale's visit to China. Referring to various sources, the authors of these reports stressed that the results of the visit testify to a tendency toward Washington's further strategic rapprochement with Beijing. It was also assiduously noted that the Americans have become the bosom friends of the Beijing rulers. As the New York TIMES wrote, for instance, one high representative in the Washington administration compared the meeting which took place between Mondale and the Chinese leaders with the talks that American officials have with their traditional friends and allies in Europe, that is, their NATO allies. But statements of this sort are intended, as I see it, to create a special political environment designed to create an impression on people unversed in the subtleties of U.S.-Chinese relations.

It is no coincidence that, talking to American journalists on the last day of his visit to Guangzhou, Walter Mondale noted that U.S. relations with Beijing depend to a considerable degree on the fulfillment of the promises which the Americans made it. Washington has been frankly lavish with its promises. According to the American newspaper, the San Francisco EXAMINER, the Chinese were quite delighted: They wish to trade with the United States and to receive aid from it in the cause of the so-called modernization and, unquestionably, the paper stresses, the Chinese need American arms, which hitherto the United States has not sold them. To judge by the statements Mondale himself made, all these aspirations of Beijing's are in line with the far-reaching plans of the transatlantic politicians. It is not coincidental, after all, that the U.S. vice president, in a speech at Beijing University, declared openly that a strong China corresponds to the U.S. strategic interests. It is no secret that the Beijing leaders have long been serving these interests, effectively playing the part of imperialism's apprentices everywhere that reaction is waging a struggle against revolutionary national-liberation movements.

[Volskiy] At the same time, they are, of course, hatching their own plans, their own calculations, which will far from always coincide with the interests of their present Western partners.

[Andrianov] That is all true but undoubtedly Washington's interest in a strong China is determined above all by the interests of the American politicians.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, on the whole I do not think that in the very near future they will go as far as selling U.S. arms to China. As always, the United States will try to do this through others' hands and first, in my opinion, through West Europe.

[Ardatovskiy] The other day the deputy chief of the Chinese General Staff arrived in Brussels.

[Volskiy] Wang Shang-jung.

[Ardatovskiy] He said bluntly that he would be interested in the possibility of buying arms from NATO.

[Andrianov] That is all true, of course, but American politicians are experienced people, quite skilled in such matters, and they know how to act from the wings without showing their own face. But the hand of Washington is a very, very noticeable thing here.

When I was talking about Washington's interest in a strong China I had in mind just one aspect of that interest. For there is no doubt that the American strategists intend to make even more active use of Beijing in the struggle against world socialism and to create with its aid a kind of second front against the socialist community. To confirm this thought I will quote a statement by one of the Americans accompanying Mondale during his trip to China. It was published by the New York TIMES. Here is what this unnamed American said and I quote: The talks by the U.S. vice president in Beijing enable one to say with certainty that we are ready to deal with China as such, that is, with China as it now is, or to be more precise, with the China whose rulers take a blatantly anti-Soviet position and who pursue a course which is hostile to the community of socialist countries. It was this policy of the Chinese leadership which was the decisive factor which determined at the time Washington's readiness to embark on normalization of its relations with Beijing. It appears that across the ocean they reckon on utilizing Beijing's anti-Sovietism for their own strategic purposes but this desire can be dictated only by the logic of confrontation, and it can simply in no way be reconciled with the repeated statements by the U.S. leadership that it is, as it says, orienting its strategy toward the search for peace and peaceful coexistence. Therefore the results of Walter Mondale's visit to China arouse very frank doubt that the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations, for which they are fighting so much across the ocean, serves the purposes of detente and the strengthening of international peace and security.

[Ardatovskiy] Incidentally, Mondale recently made an interesting statement that allegedly, he does not intend to put himself forward as a candidate for the post of U.S. president. Generally speaking I don't think anyone was planning to put him forward for this post anyway but I have just read a report by the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE which would probably be very interesting for our listeners. Two New York papers have published articles saying that Senator Edward Kennedy's family has lifted its ban on his nomination for the post of U.S. president. It is said that such a statement has been made by his wife and his mother. As you know, it was considered hitherto that such an intention by Edward Kennedy was blocked by the veto of his own family, which has already suffered two dramas in its history--these were in 1963 when John was killed, and 1968 when the second Kennedy brother, Robert Kennedy, was killed. Well, if this is so, we will not be surprised if the battle for the U.S. White House takes unexpected turns.

[Andrianov] I would like to return to Mondale's visit to China. Speaking on board the American aircraft carrier Midway after his week-long visit, Vice President Mondale declared in a high-flown manner that U.S. relations with China promote stability in the world, and therefore he said, Washington is developing these links with Beijing.

As for the reasons why America is developing its links with the Beijing leadership more and more extensively, I don't think there is any need to go into long explanations: It is all so clear. The facts confirm that Washington political circles are banking on the so-called Chinese card which they apparently consider their ace of trumps. As for Mondale's statement that normalization of relations with China allegedly promote stability in the world, it does not correspond with reality, to put it mildly.

What talk can there be of stability when the whole world witnessed not so long ago Beijing's aggressive actions against Vietnam? China's unprovoked attack on its southern neighbor brought about a hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia and the fire of this hot-spot continues to heat up the situation in the region to this day. The responsibility for this rests entirely with the Beijing leadership, in so far as it does not wish to embark on a normalization of Chinese-Vietnamese relations. Evidence of this is Beijing's great power position in the talks with Hanoi in its attempt to make Vietnam submit to Chinese diktat.

Of course it's no secret to anyone that Beijing decided to attack Vietnam after it had secured Washington's tacit consent to this aggressive action against a sovereign socialist state. Not so long ago Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice premier, in a conversation with a Japanese delegation, again confirmed that during his visit to the United States in January he told Washington about the Beijing leadership's intention to teach Vietnam a lesson on the battlefield. During Mondale's stay in Beijing his Chinese hosts told their American guest that they did not intend to give up a new incursion into Vietnam as a second stage of that country's punishment.

In Tokyo Mondale told this to the Japanese leaders who, as is known, were informed by Beijing before the start of the Beijing hegemonists' aggression against Vietnam several months ago. A quite definite picture is forming: The Beijing leaders openly share with the U.S. leaders their plans for aggression against Vietnam, that is, they communicate their military secrets to the Americans. Of course, this is done not without reflection but deliberately. It is relevant to stress that in China recently an extensive campaign began under the slogan: Keep military and state secrets more strictly. By the way, the Chinese literally keep their secrets, even the most insignificant ones, completely sealed from the eyes and ears of strangers.

[Andrianov] Yet here is such openness at the highest Chinese-American level. One must suppose that there is no mystery in this. By all appearances Beijing considers Washington its ally in its aggressive designs against Vietnam. It is very likely that both in January of this year during Deng Xiaoping's trip across the ocean and now, when Mondale has been in China on a visit, secret collusion took place between Beijing and Washington, and who knows, perhaps also coordination of plans linked with the possibility of a new Chinese aggression against the Vietnamese people.

Forecasts of when the new Chinese incursion into Vietnamese territory might begin even appeared in the American press. The Los Angeles TIMES, for example, calls the most probable time for China's attack the end of November or the beginning of December, when the rainy season ends in Vietnam. According to information from Western intelligence circles, China has started to transfer troops and military equipment to the Vietnamese border, so this recalls the build up of its military potential along Vietnam's borders which preceded the 30-day war in February and March. The Los Angeles TIMES quoted a statement by one representative of intelligence circles who stated: All the signs are the same as before: I think the Chinese are getting ready to repeat what they did before.

[Volskiy] But Boris Vasilyevich, history, as is known, does not repeat itself, and undoubtedly, if the Beijing leaders tried once, as they stated, to give Vietnam a lesson, in actual fact it turned out that the lessons of this whole aggressive war which was undertaken in the spring by the Beijing leaders, the lessons were learned by the peoples. They can now see and discern better the true nature of Chinese policy and the hostility to the cause of peace which stems from Beijing. Naturally, in such conditions the movement for peace, for detente, for an improvement in the international climate, for neutralization of the forces which are trying to undermine international security, this movement is growing and is in ever-increasing measure determining the development of international relations.

[Andrianov] Our broadcast time has run out. Thank you for your attention comrade listeners, and all the best to you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Mood of Nonalined Delegates

LD071201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Special correspondents A. Maslennikov and A. Trepetov report: "On the Main Salient: Conference in Havana Continues Its Work"]

[Text] Havana, 4 September--Fidel Castro's militant inaugural speech, permeated with the spirit of implacable struggle against imperialism and for freedom, independence and a bright future for the peoples, reflected the mood of the majority of participants in the sixth conference of nonalined countries' heads of state and government underway here. The speeches from the platform in the Palace of Congresses and the unofficial talks among the Havana forum's delegates and guests convey the idea that the clear positions formulated in this speech on the main questions of the agenda will help the participants in the conference to determine more clearly their place in the struggle against the oppression, inequality and injustice implanted by the imperialists in relations between peoples and states and will help the nonalined countries to play a more active, important and constructive part in defending international peace and security.

Speaking on behalf of the African participants in the conference, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda thanked the Cuban head of state and assessed highly the role which the Island of Freedom plays in the nonalinement movement and the peoples' anti-imperialist struggle. He angrily branded the racist regimes of southern Africa, noting that countries like Britain which break the sanctions against the racist regimes are thus becoming virtual accomplices in their bloody crimes.

In his speech on behalf of the Asian countries Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman stressed the responsibility placed on the conference's participants in elaborating positions in struggling to strengthen peace and improve the peoples' lives. "We expect the conference to make a constructive contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the nonalinement movement and to rally its members still further in the struggle for peace, freedom and justice," he said.

The conviction that the forum in Havana will be a major new milestone in the nonalinement movement's history was also voiced by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou.

An episode connected with the attempt made by B. Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, to deflect criticism of As-Sadat's government was characteristic of the atmosphere prevailing at the conference. The Egyptian minister's statement that the condemnation of the Camp David compact and As-Sadat's entire Near East policy is allegedly unjust was refuted by those taking part in the session. Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong called the Egyptian representative's position "an insult to the Palestinian people and all Arab peoples." Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi branded the As-Sadat regime's policy as "a betrayal of the cause of the Arabs and the principles of humanity." More than 10 speakers who replied to Ghali's attempt to whitewash the policy of betrayal of the Arab peoples' vital interests adopted the same position.

After the ceremonial opening, the work of the conference entered the phase of businesslike discussion of the fundamental questions on the agenda. The discussions are taking place at plenary sessions with the participation of the delegation heads and also in commissions. They are focusing on the problems of the consolidation of the nonalined countries' solidarity, the repelling of the aggressive actions of imperialism, colonialism and racism in the south of Africa and other parts of the world and the galvanization of joint action by the movement's members in defending peace and security.

As well as political issues, economic issues are also occupying an important place in the conference's work. The Economic Commission created within the framework of the forum has decided to adopt as the basis of its work the corresponding sections of the draft declaration prepared by Cuba, the country organizing the conference.

The prevailing opinion is that the critical state of the capitalist world's economy has deteriorated still further in the past 3 years. This is having a particularly grave effect on the position of the developed countries, whose foreign debts rose from $110 billion in 1973 to almost $300 billion by the end of 1978. These countries are incurring major losses as a result of the protectionist policy practised by the United States, the West European States, and Japan.

The capitalist powers which for centuries plundered the colonies' natural resources, it is noted here, are now trying to convince the peoples that the responsibility for this lies equally with them and with the socialist states. However, many conference delegations are well aware that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have never had colonies. Using their own resources and relying on cooperation and mutual aid among themselves, they render important economic assistance to many dozens of developing countries.

The Cuban press continues to publish figures relating to the composition of the conference participants. It is reported that by the time of its official opening the largest number of heads of state and government in the history of such forums had arrived in the Cuban capital. Delegates, observers and guests from 110 countries are in Havana, according to Cuban press reports.

Nonalined Decision on Kampuchea

LD071324 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

["Fiasco of Pol Pot Henchman"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, September 7, TASS--The attempts of the henchman of the bloody pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime to present himself as Kampuchea's representative at the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned nations have suffered a fiasco. These attempts were rebuffed at the meeting of the conference's presidium which proceeded under the chairmanship of Fidel Castro. A general decision was drawn up, according to which Kampuchea's seat at the current meeting will remain vacant and this question will no longer be raised at the conference.

It has also been decided to set up a special committee, comprised of representatives of the countries that are members of the presidium of the Havana conference, which is to draw up a comprehensive report on the Kampuchean question and submit it at the earliest meeting of the foreign ministers of countries-members of the non-aligned movement.

Pakistan's Haq Address

LD072010 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7, TASS--Addressing the sixth conference of the heads of state of government of the non-aligned countries General Mohammad Ziaul Haq president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan said in part:

It is deplorable that international relations continue to be characterized by power politics and the balance of terror. It is a matter of deep regret and anxiety that small and weak states--the vast majority of the members of this movement--are exposed to threats of aggression, intervention, subversion and pressures of every kind.

It is, therefore, imperative for the non-aligned movement to reinforce our unity and solidarity and to actively work for the creation of an effective system of collective security as envisaged in the U.N. Charter. Measures to enhance the security of non-aligned states can also be considered at the regionallevel, accompanied wherever possible, by regional disarmament arrangement. Pakistan, for its part, renews its commitment to renounce the use of force in the conduct of its relations with other nations, and is willing to enter into appropriate arrangements for peaceful settlement of disputes at all levels; bilateral, regional or multilateral.

Pakistan has always endeavoured to maintain good relations with all nations, large and small, and will continue to do so. Like any self-respecting country, Pakistan cannot allow any foreign power to dictate our internal or external policies, As an independent and sovereign state, we are determined to retain the responsibility for our choices and decisions.

Pakistan is actively engaged in the task of developing relations with its neighbours on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. Our relations with India have improved and we continue to expand the areas of cooperation on a basis of mutual benefit.

Pakistan is determined to seek the resolution of the dispute regarding the future of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the spirit of the Simla agreement. A just and peaceful solution of this problem will usher in a new era of cooperation and amity in South Asia.

Bangladesh, with whom we have a common history, religion and culture, has a special place in the hearts of the people of Pakistan. The areas of close cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow in every field. With our other neighbour, Afghanistan also, Pakistan has age-old ties of history, culture and faith. The Government of Pakistan has consistently sought the establishment of good neighbourly relations with Afghanistan of the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, namely, respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. We have no political differences with Afghanistan, but if Afghanistan thinks that there is a difference, we are prepared to open a dialogue on the subject at any time and at any place. Regrettably, the development of mutual trust such as we desire has been inhibited by the influx into Pakistan of more than 170,000 refuges. This influx has also imposed a heavy burden on our resources which, for purely humanitarian reasons we cannot shirk.

With the Soviet Union, our great neighbour to the north, Pakistan's relations are developing in many fields. We appreciate in particular the invaluable assistance given to us by the Soviet Union, especially in the development of our heavy industry. We share with the Soviet Union common positions on a number of global issues.

Pakistan's relations with its great Asian neighbour, the People's Republic of China, have been close and friendly. These relations are based on adherence to the five principles of peaceful co-existence. The friendship between Pakistan and China which enjoys the fullest support of our people, has continued to grow over the years.

China's principled and significant support for the liberation struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a matter of record. Itself a developing country, China has consistently extended generous assistance in the national reconstruction and development efforts of many Third World countries. We in Pakistan deeply value and appreciate this selfless assistance. There is no doubt that the People's Republic of China will play an increasingly important role in international affairs and in reinforcing the struggle of the non-aligned movement against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism, hegemony and all forms of domination. The greatest threat to international peace and security, indeed to the survival of civilization, arises from the awesome nuclear arsenals in the possession of the great powers, especially the two major nuclear powers. A new world order cannot be created while these nations accumulate ever more sophisticated and destructive weapons. The non-aligned movement must remain in the forefront of the struggle for nuclear disarmament.

The pace of international negotiations on disarmament needs to be accelerated. SALT II is an important step in the right direction even though its scope is strictly limited. The major nuclear powers have still to live up to their commitment to achieve significant and meaningful reductions in their nuclear arsenals.

In the meanwhile, barriers must be built to ensure against the possibility of the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons. Pakistan renews the call for a total prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. As a first and minimum step, the non-aligned states have the right to ask the nuclear powers to undertake, in a legally binding manner, not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against these non-nuclear weapons states which are not involved in the nuclear military alliances of the great powers. Pakistan has proposed a draft international convention along these lines and hopes that this conference will lend its support to this proposal.

While the major nuclear powers remain unresponsive to the legitimate and reasonable proposals for nuclear disarmament and the non-use of nuclear weapons, the question of nuclear proliferation has come to exercise their minds to the exclusion of almost all other aspects of disarmament. They have launched a campaign against the acquisition of advanced nuclear technology by the developing countries, on the pretext that this will result in nuclear proliferation. In particular Pakistan has been made the focus of a campaign of hostile propaganda and pressure to compel us to abandon our peaceful nuclear programme. Irrational fears are sought to to aroused about an "Islamic bomb". The spectre of an imaginary Pakistani bomb threatening the cities of India was conjured up by a United States senator. This was obviously calculated to revive the old fears and antipathies which have divided these two neighbours in the past and which both India and Pakistan are trying to replace by relations of mutual trust. A section of the Western media has even suggested recourse to sabotage, covert action or para-military attack to destroy Pakistan's peaceful nuclear facilities.

Let me say that Pakistan will not succumb to such pressures and propaganda our nuclear programme [as received] is peaceful. Pakistan's dependence on nuclear energy in the absence of adequate fossil fuels, is inescapable. A developing country should not be required to forego the attainment of a modicum of self-reliance in this vital field.

Interference of U.S. Diplomats

LD072101 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Viktor (Sevyakov) has written the following comment: Judging by reports from Havana, the nonalined summit conference is proceeding normally. The heads of the delegations have been expressing their government's views on the issues discussed. In the working groups and committees, the final document is nearing completion. Strange as this may seem, American diplomats want to take part. At a diplomatic reception to which they are sometimes invited at the National Hotel, where the correspondents covering the conference are staying, the American diplomats, as the Washington STAR admits, express their country's views on what the final declaration should be. In other words, these are attempts to interfere in the summit's work. Today, when the number of members tops 90, Washington does not intend to run the risk of slighting the nonalined movement, and there is every indication it would like to influence the course of the debates. By exerting pressure on certain delegations, the state department hopes that the final political and economic declaration will be as moderate as possible. What does this imply? What worries the American diplomats is that the draft declaration submitted by the host country, Cuba, and the present Cuban chairman of the nonalined movement, holds the United States and its Western allies responsible for many of the world's problems. Their concern is easy to understand, considering that these accusations are substantiated by undeniable facts and figures.

Take world economic relations. The summit conference delegates have every reason to declare that the economic crisis in the capitalist world has hit the developing countries especially hard. Due to the West's protectionist policy, the foreign debts of the emerging nations rose from $110 billion in 1973 to $300 billion by the end of 1978. They, that is the developing nations represented at the summit, call for an end to tariff restrictions and the establishment of a new economic order. However, the American diplomats would like to impose on these countries a different draft declaration and force them to accept other views. Instead of supporting the young countries' justified demands to cease the exploitation of their natural wealth and manpower resources, the United States and its partners want these countries to agree to continue playing the role of an unequal partner. Nor does the course of the general political discussion in Havana give American diplomats grounds for optimism. They would like to split the nonalined movement and cause differences at the conference. However, their unwanted advice goes unheeded. The reports reflect the nonalined countries' views on war and peace, on disarmament and on actions to counter the dangerous activity of imperialist circles in setting up war bases and forming aggressive blocs, and to counter the policy of neocolonialism.

The efforts to produce a common platform enhance the movement's anti-imperialist trend and strengthen its role in consolidating world security, which is vital to all. The final documents of the conference are nearing completion. The American diplomats will, no doubt, review them, but we feel whenever they are free from receptions, they should read the conference speeches more attentively. That would save them much anxiety.

SRV Attack on PRC

ID072105 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 7 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Havana, September 7, TASS--At a press conference here the Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong sharply condemned the Chinese leadership's course which actually linked up with the U.S. imperialists. The Vietnamese people, he said, which through its age-long history has experienced all the horrors and misfortunes brought by war, is actively fighting for peace, for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

A vivid example of the victorious national-liberation struggle, he said, was the victory of the Kampuchean people. What has taken place in that country is irreversible. Neither Prince Sihanouk, nor China, nor U.S. imperialism have any right to speak today on behalf of the Kampuchean people. History cannot be turned back. The "lessons" which China intended to teach Vietnam have turned against China itself. It was taught those "lessons" itself and will be taught them again, if it again tries to "teach" Vietnam, said the head of the SRV Government.

Pham Van Dong dwelt in detail on the so-called "problem of Vietnamese refugees". This question, he stressed, is being artifically fanned up by Chinese and American propaganda. Those who unfolded this propaganda are omitting to say, however, that these people left their native land escaping from American and Chinese aggression. The aggressor must not be forgiven all the destruction, the human and material losses inflicted by the intervention.

The Vietnamese prime minister spoke highly about the victory of the Nicaraguan people which got rid of Somoza's bloody regime. All the horrible sides of a most reactionary regime, propped up by U.S. imperialism and international reaction, were manifested most vividly in that country, he said.

In conclusion Pham Van Dong expressed confidence that the nonalignment movement will go on resolutely siding with the peoples struggling for freedom and independence, for peace and social progress, against all attempts at pressuring and interfering in the affairs of other countries.

Taraki Press Conference

LD072130 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 7, TASS--Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, pointed at the great importance of the current 6th non-aligned summit conference here for the struggle of the peoples throughout the world for social progress and peace, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. He addressed a press conference for local and foreign journalists here today.

Speaking on the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistna, Taraki said that the new non-aligned democratic Afghanistan, represented at the current conference, differs from the Afghanistan of the recent past. After the victory of the April revolution, the Afghan people started building a new prosperous society, free from exploitation of man by man. The Soviet Union, with which Afghanistan is linked by the relations of friendship and cooperation, renders big assistance in that.

He said that imperialist forces are trying to impede this construction and to foil the implementation of the plans of democratic changes. They continue to design plots with a view to destabilising the situation in the country and reversing the revolutionary process.

Unseemly role in this is being played by the bourgeois mass media which have launched a campaign of slander against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In response to a question, Nur Mohammad Taraki said that there are no counterrevolutionary groupings in Afghanistan. All those who opposed new Afghanistan have fled. Many are now in Pakistan.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan noted that at present, the Afghan revolution is facing difficult socio-economic problems. Among them are the completion of land reform, liquidation of illiteracy, improvement of living standards and many others. The Afghan people are fully resolved to continue the path it has chosen, no imperialist designs will change its course.

TASS Report on Proceedings

LD080753 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 8, TASS--Plenary meetings of the current sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonalined countries here continue far into the night. Over twenty persons spoke from the rostrum of the Havana nonaligned forum yesterday alone.

While regarding the struggle for peace, disarmament, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism as major tasks of the nonaligned movement, the participants in the conference at the same time devote much attention to the problems of the economies of their countries. The matter is that the gap between the levels of economic development of nonaligned states and the industrially capitalist powers continually broadens. The attempts of the West to shift the burden of the economic crisis which they experience and which is the most serious one in post-war years on to the developing countries aggravate those problems still more.

Zambian President Kenneth Kuanda said that Zambia holds that the developed capitalist countries owe their well-being to the developing countries; since they grew on the developing countries' poverty, we condemn any manifestations and forms of capitalist exploitation.

Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said the unjust character of the now existing economic order is evident. The developed industrial countries plunder the developing states by exporting natural resources and perpetuating the existing disproportion and disequilibrium between the developing and industrially developed countries. The existing system which will lead to the enrichment of the developed countries and an increase in economic inequality is the legacy of the colonial, imperialist dominance. It should be eliminated, the representative of Pakistan stated.

These questions are being actively discussed at the conference's economic commission. Imperialism has been and remains the main obstacle to the development of the nonaligned states. This is the main idea which runs almost through all the speeches made by the delegates.

The commission confirmed the declaration section which expresses the determination of young national states to do away with the traditional exploitation on the part of capitalist powers.

The discussion of the political section of a final declaration was practically completed at the political commission's meeting. A group of delegates representing Arab countries submitted a proposal to expel Egypt, which, by having gone to a separate collusion with Tel Aviv, put in jeopardy peace in the Middle East, from the nonaligned movement. The commission decided to submit this proposal to a plenary meeting.

The nonaligned countries' attitude towards the As-Sadat regime was again demonstrated on Friday when Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, appeared at the rostrum of the Havana forum. A large group of Arab, African and Asian delegates walked out of the hall in token of protest. Cairo's perfidy with regard to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and its criminal collaboration with the Israeli aggressor and U.S. imperialism were resolutely condemned in speeches by an overwhelming majority of participants in the conference.

Conclusion of Conference

LD091412 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 9, TASS--The sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, the most representative forum of the nonaligned movement in all its history, ended here today.

Over 10 delegations that participated in the forum discussed a wide range of the most topical questions of our time, such as the struggle for consolidation of peace and international security, for detente and disarmament, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The final document adopted by the conference sets out the main tasks of the nonalined movement.

The final meeting was addressed by Chairman of the conference, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, President of the State Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz.

TASS Summation of Results

LD091642 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

["Important Factor of International Life"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana, September 9, TASS--TASS analyst Viktor Zatsepin writes: The sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries successfully concluded its work here by adopting the final declaration and a number of other documents. The conference that lasted from September 3 to September 9 was attended by the record number of delegations, over 100 delegations. Not one meeting of nonaligned countries in the 18 years that have passed since the foundation of the nonaligned movement was as representative as the Havana conference.

Summing up the results of the Havana meeting, it can be concluded that the delegates confirmed resolutely again the anti-imperialist character of the movement, their striving to step up the struggle for peace and international security, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the strengthening of political and economic independence of liberated countries.

It is important that the nonaligned summit meeting was held this time in Havana, in the Latin American continent, in the area where the national liberation struggle is gaining strength with every day. The conference frustrated the designs of those forces that tried on its eve to sow doubts among the nonaligned countries with regard to Cuba as the organiser of the conference, alleging that socialist Cuba cannot be a member of the nonaligned movement. As "arguments" the enemies of the movement cited the facts of Cuba's support for the national liberation struggle of independent African countries.

The participants in the conference firmly rebuffed these provocative sallies. Cuba was doing its internationalist duty in the struggle against intrigues of imperialism that seeks to preserve its rule. Such was the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the delegates.

The intrigues of imperialist forces with regard to the Havana meeting on the eve of its opening were conducted along all lines. Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told the conference about how the United States was trying to convince the young Caribbean state not to take part in the conference. But all these attempts were frustrated. The nonaligned countries do not want any longer to sing to the tune called by imperialism. They resolutely reject imperialist diktat. They are determined to wage the struggle against national oppression with all their might and using every means.

On the whole, the conference passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere. But it would be wrong to say that difficulties did not emerge during its work. Some delegations pursuing narrow political aims were trying to replace businesslike discussion of the most important problems of our time with scholastic debates on procedural matters.

Specifically, they raised before the conference the so-called question of representation in the nonaligned movement of the bloody regime of Pol Pot that was overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

But this demarche could not disrupt the steady work of the conference. The striving of the delegates to find a common stand on the fundamental problems of the nonalined movement has prevailed. The final declaration adopted by the conference expresses satisfaction with the positive breakthroughs in the process of the relaxation of international tension and emphasises that the principles of peaceful coexistence must become the cornerstone of international relations. The conference positively assessed the signing by the Soviet Union and the United States of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation. It condemned resolutely the military backing by the USA, Britain and other Western powers of the racist regimes in Africa which has the aim of preventing the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and the native population of the Republic of South Africa from the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

In its special resolution, the conference condemned the Camp David accords and the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel as infringing on inalienable rights of Arab nations and the Arab people of Palestine. The question about Egypt's membership in the nonaligned movement will be studied in the committee formed for the purpose.

Delegates of the conference representing countries whose majority is still subjected to merciless exploitation by capitalist powers declared unanimously against the domination by monopolies. In the documents that were adopted they declared about the need to revise the inequitable economic order established by monopolies, to put an end to the policy of plunder.

The entire work of the Havana forum, the documents it has adopted show that the nonaligned movement has entered a new important stage.

The nonaligned movement has become an influential factor of international life, making a weighty contribution to the implementation of the goals in the name of which it was formed.

GROMYKO TO HEAD SOVIET DELEGATION TO 34TH UNGA SESSION

LD081120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the opening on 18 September of the 34th UN General Assembly session, the USSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the delegation of the Soviet Union, to be headed by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukraine and Belorussia have confirmed the delegations of their republics, to be headed by Shevel, foreign minister of the Ukrainian SSR, and Gurinovich, foreign minister of the Belorussian SSR.

MOSCOW STUDIO NINE DISCUSSES SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

LD061540 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Studio Nine Program with Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet radio and television; Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; and Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Science Institute of the United States of America and Canada]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening, Comrades. We are meeting again in Studio Nine of the Ostankino television center for our traditional monthly talk about important problems of international life.

While selecting the subject for our today's talk I have as usual turned to the mail of Studio Nine--your letters, comrades. It must be noted that a considerable number of these letters contain requests for comments on various aspects of Soviet-American relations. I think that the special interest our audience has in this subject is quite justified and is quite natural. After all it concerns relations between two states which play a very important role in the international arena. In fact, whichever important question or whichever important problem of world politics we mention, it reflects and is influenced by the Soviet-American relations and the influence of these states which are two of the most important powers of the modern world. I would like to answer many letters and I think we will do this today. In particular here is a letter from Karaganda from a worker and loyal viewer of this studio, Boris Ivanovich Pavlov. He writes: In one of the upcoming Studio Nine programs I would like you to answer the question which interests me and my comrades, and I am sure, many Soviet people. What is the state of Soviet-American relations today after the Vienna meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter? Georgiy Arkadiyevich, I would like to ask you to begin our discussion with a reply to this question.

Importance of SALT II

[Arbatov] You see, replying to this, it is natural to ask another question: What is the state of Soviet-American relations compared to what? Compared to what they were 10-15 years ago, we have naturally passed to a quite different level and this is the result of enormous efforts and great work primarily by our party and our state, as well as natural changes in the international situation and efforts by a section of sober thinking representatives of the ruling circles in the United States. There is no doubt about it, compared to the situation 6 to 7 years ago, I would say that the relations are more complicated now. This has been a period of rather fast and dynamic development of Soviet-American relations. Compared to the situation a year ago, the situation is much better.

If the comrade viewers remember the events of spring and summer of last year, they will no doubt agree with this conclusion. The situation is better primarily because important and real events have taken place which are not just some changes in attitude of mind. I have in mind the Vienna summit meeting, the working-out and signing of the SALT II treaty.

Last Saturday a statement by the party's Central Committee was published which evaluated the importance of the meetings between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with leaders of the parties of fraternal socialist countries held in Crimea during the summer. It was emphasized that the particular importance of these meetings is that long-range questions were at the center of attention. They were questions of a determining importance for long-term cooperation between socialist states. [paragraph as heard]

I think that the importance of the Vienna meeting and the signing of the SALT II treaty is also determined primarily by the fact that it concerned a question of great long-term significance and a question important for long-term prospects. It is important not only for Soviet-American relations but for the entire development of international relations in the foreseeable future. The fundamental importance of the SALT II treaty--if you omit concrete problems and technical details--is obviously the fact that this treaty points a different way for insuring security rather than an uncontrolled arms race. The arms race is a colossal expenditure and waste of financial means, resources, scientific and technical potential and so on. The arms race is futile from the point of view of security as the entire postwar course of events has shown and it is very dangerous. It is dangerous from the political point of view because it undermines the foundations of detente and becomes an important source of tension, suspicion, leading to instability of the political situation in the world. It is dangerous in the more narrow sense of the word because such weapon systems are on the way--primarily mass destruction weapons--which treaten not only to increase the stocks of lethal weapons, but which threaten serious destabilization of the existing balance. If we call things by their proper names, they also suggest an increase in the threat of war.

The prospects facing us are frightening if this alternative way is not used, the way which is dictated by all objective needs of all the countries, the way which is defended by the Soviet state and the Soviet Government--this is the way of detente, the way of arms limitations.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, recently during the discussion of the SALT II treaty in the United States, voices were heard which said that yes, the treaty is necessary, the treaty is useful, but it can be ratified and adopted only under conditions of the increase--and a considerable increase--of military expenditure which is practically a move into another spiral of the arms race. In this connection I would like to ask you: you were recently in the United States and met many people, in Washington in particular. Do they in the United States realize the danger of such a process, the danger of developing this arms race at the present stage which you have mentioned and which is fraught with the creation of not only quantitatively new military arsenals, but also qualitatively new supplies.

[Arbatov] Many do realize that and it is one of the sources of the support given to the SALT II treaty. This has already been expressed publicly. Scientists from the Massachusetts Technological Institute have formulated these questions in public which already found a broad response in America last year. At the end of last year a conference was held by the center of defense information and it was said that if one continues to drift without taking active measures against this and just drifts along the flow of developing events following the way of the old arms race, a nuclear war on one scale or another will become possible before the end of the current century.

A work entitled "The Consequences of a Nuclear War" ordered by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate was published recently. It was written under the guidance of a group of senators and by very highly qualified specialists and its purpose was to remind of these threats--as far as I can judge--both the U.S. Congress and the U.S. public. I can say that in general many people repeat this and many realize this. This is one of the sources of support, a rather widespread support for the SALT II treaty.

At the same time, the main importance of the SALT II treaty is recognized by its opponents, those who are against detente and against arms limitation. They understand that this is one of those very important and maybe decisive stages for many years in this struggle. This causes stubborn resistance, this causes the sharpness of debates about the ratification of the treaty and this provokes the attempts of those who are afraid to torpedo this treaty directly, to find some roundabout way to do so. This includes the way you have mentioned, that is, to force to pay the price of the treaty in new military programs and an enormous increase of military expenditures. It was not so long ago that there was a question of increasing the military expenditures by 3 percent annually in real estimates, taking inflation into account. Now it is already a question of 4-5 percent. These are colossal sums and considering the present budget and the present rate of inflation, it reaches up to $20 billion annually. This is a very dangerous way without doubt.

[Zorin] Georgiy Arkadiyevich, in this connection even the treaty's opponents are not criticizing the treaty itself in fact, but in connection with some military threat from the Soviet Union. During the hearings one of the well-known Washington hawks, Paul Nitze said: It is necessary to fear not the treaty itself, not so much its provisions, as its weakening effect on the will of the United States and its allies to increase their armaments at a fast rate and to be able to prevent the Soviet Union from breaking out far ahead.

[Arbatov] Look, the second half can be left to the conscience of Paul Nitze because the Soviet Union has frequently and with the greatest authority stated that its goal is not to achieve military superiority over the United States. As for the rest, it is a rather self-revealing quotation. To fear what? That everything will be understood by the Americans and the international public in real terms? The real terms prove that there is no need for this, and the Soviet threat has now become--this entire slanderous campaign--the only means of confusing the Americans, including the senators, to force them to take the most irrational steps along a way that was proved futile a long time ago.

[Zorin] When one is appraising the situation on the world political arena after the Vienna meeting and in connection with that meeting, one cannot fail to note some circumstances connected on one side to Washington's plans for Europe, and on the other side to certain steps taken by some NATO leaders. I think that this question is so important that it would be correct to dwell on it especially today. I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to do so.

Eurostrategic Missiles

[Zamyatin] I would like to continue your thought, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, concerning the fact that the attitude to the SALT II treaty is far from simple in the United States and this complicates the passage of the ratification of this treaty. You have noted correctly the tendency in certain circles to increase the arms race. The tendency is to increase the arms race in the spheres which are not included in the SALT II treaty. As is known the SALT II treaty set the quantitative and qualitative limitations on the more destructive means and on the more expensive means. These are strategic and nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery. This includes the intercontinental ballistic missile, the strategic aircraft, ballistic missiles in submarines and such missiles as the surface-air strategic missiles. All these three components which form the strategic delivery means are included in the SALT treaty and equal total ceilings for both the United States and the Soviet Union have been established. The supporters of the arms race now want to find a roundabout way for their maneuvers, as you have rightly said. They want to transfer the arms race to the sphere which is not included in the treaty and which is due to be discussed at the next stage--the stage which is now called SALT III by some.

Primarily they want to transfer this arms race to the European Continent. At the end of last month Mr Aaron, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, that is, assistant to Brzezinski, handed to the heads of the U.S. European NATO allies a special memorandum with U.S. proposals for the modernization of nuclear missile weapons in Europe. That is what it was called. According to this plan, the United States intends to deploy in the early eighties, from 200 to 600 medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe in several West European NATO member-countries.

Cited among them is a new missile which is already being produced in the United States--the Pershing-2 missile whose range will be increased to 2,500 km. It is also planned to deploy on West European territory land-based cruise missiles which would also have a range of about 2,500-3,500 km. Both kinds of weapons are to be equipped with nuclear warheads. The United States claims that the stationing of such weapons is a retaliatory measure against the alleged Soviet arms race in Europe and that this is a measure forced on the United States.

You have already said that discussions of the Soviet military threat, raised from time to time by Western politicians and Western military chiefs, is needed by them either for justification of the arms race policy, or during the period when there is talk of another increase in military budgets. This is when these banalities about the Soviet threat are repeated day after day by the mass information media. It is also done by the statesmen of NATO countries, by NATO bloc leaders and people, without thinking at all about the essence of what they say. They almost automatically agree that the Soviet Union is really carrying out an arms race. The leaders of the FRG are now even saying that the Soviet Union is arming the Warsaw Pact in Europe and is increasing its own weapons on a larger scale than is needed for the defense of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. But here it is pertinent to ask: Who is it that sets these limits? That is, what is necessary for defense and what is not? The Soviet Union has never put such questions to the United States as to what is enough for their defense and what is not.

Under the coverup of the Soviet Union military threat they now want to push through a new plan--a plan for the basing of U.S. medium-range weapons. The American press does not hide the fact that this plan may meet opposition from the people of the European states as the plan for the deployment of neutron weapons on the territory of Western Europe had accused. Now they want to lull the Western Europeans by saying that the neutron weapon was a sort of defensive weapon and was to be used on the territory of Western Europe itself, while the new weapon with an increased range will be used not on the territory of Western Europe, but will be aimed at the Soviet Union. It is naive to think that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries will stand idly by as the Americans increase the arms race in Europe and that the Soviet Union would not adopt measures to insure its own security and that of its Warsaw Pact allies. It is a quite natural process. When they speak about the Soviet Union's arms race in Europe, I want to draw the attention of all Western leaders, who keep repeating this, to a statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who said that the Soviet Union has not increased the number of its armed forces in Europe by a single soldier or its armaments by a single tank in recent years. This proves once more that the Soviet Union pursues a consistent policy line in Europe, a line which is incorporated in the proposals of the Warsaw Pact and in the proposals of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries which were drawn up and handed over to the NATO countries. In these proposals, as I would like to remind you, the Soviet Union proposed that the European countries plus the United States and Canada conclude an agreement or a treaty under which each country would undertake an obligation not to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. It is a kind of nonaggression pact. These proposals have not yet found an answer from the NATO countries, just as proposals made by the Soviet Union about an expansion of confidence-building measures has not found an answer. At the same time there are now attempts to impose another line in Europe, a line which would follow the arms race path in Europe--the Eurostrategic arms race, as it is now called.

The statements made by the FRG leaders is characteristic. They were the first to state within NATO's framework that the FRG may agree to the deployment of this weapon on its own territory. This was said by Mr Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, when he visited the United States on 9 and 10 August. On his return to Germany he said on Hesse Radio in particular that the FRG must accept these measures. but he made the following stipulations: The FRG agrees to accept such weapons if they are deployed on the territory of some other NATO countries as well, for example, on the territory of Belgium and the territory of Holland so that it would not look like an agreement was made to deploy such weapons on the territory of the FRG only. Then he asked whether it would not complicate the next stage of talks stipulated by the Vienna agreements--that is as our viewers must remember, the SALT II treaty had an additional document which was signed by the two heads of states and which was a joint statement on the principles and fundamental directions for following talks on the limitation of strategic arms. It stated clearly that the sides will continue, and I emphasize continue, talks on measures for the further limitation and reduction of strategic arms and further limitation on the quality of these weapons, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Mr Genscher's reply was as follows: We must arm ourselves now with those new weapons and from these positions conduct talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of these weapons.

[Arabatov] It is an old ploy which has been used many times for the justification of new armaments. Later these bargaining trumps, as these kind of weapons were called, were retained in the arsenals and meant a new turn in the arms race. The entire history of the arms race is full of such examples.

[Zamyatin] This is the logic of people who would like to acquire nuclear weapons on their territory.

It has already been said that the FRG in this case will be able to have access to the determination of the strategy of the use of this nuclear weapon, on the principle of two keys, which is something it did not have and against which many NATO states have protested. And now a kind of channel may be opened for the FRG to be able to determine NATO's nuclear policy.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, by the way, the French press has recently expressed definite anxiety about this subject and about the access the FRG would have to nuclear policy.

[Zamyatin] The fact that such questions are discussed is also mentioned in the U.S. press. The Washington POST wrote in an article on the Pentagon's plans that the question of whether the cruise missiles or the Pershing missiles will be under American control only, or whether they will be under dual control, means that the country of deployment will play a role equal to that of United States on decisions concerning the launching of missiles.

[Zorin] This is what is called the two keys?

[Zamyatin] This is what is called the two keys. And this question is also discussed. Here is another point I would like to note in this connection: The United States proposes to deploy this weapon on its own bases on European territory at the beginning. This is intended to quiet public protests. However, it is also pointed out that if necessary this weapon, since it will be mobile and not stationary, can be moved around the territory of the country where it will be deployed. That means that it can in fact move around several regions of the country where it is deployed. The situation arises when some NATO countries [Zamyatin changes thought in midsentence] and this question will be discussed first in September within the NATO bloc framework and a conference of NATO countries' foreign ministers is already planned for December to discuss this question in detail. It is a question of transferring the new round of the arms race from the global to the European territory, to make it a European question and develop the arms race there since this region and these kinds of weapons are not included in the SALT II treaty.

A visit by Yamashita, chief of the Japanese National Defense Agency, to the United States has just ended. He had talks there with Mr Brown, U.S. secretary of defense. They discussed the world situation with particular emphasis on the military plans of the United States and Japan in the Far East. According to the American press Yamashita said that Washington plans to begin a long-term implementation of the modernization of armaments--Japanese armaments--and not only the arms deployed on American military bases in Japan, but the Japanese arms as well.

Japan, which has already violated its Constitution which in Article IX prohibits the formation of an army now, has in fact every type of armed forces. They only call them by a different name--Self Defense Forces. But these defense forces include, for example, 260,000 soldiers who have 1,400 military aircraft and helicopters, 3,000 guns, more than 200 tanks and self-propelled artillery pieces, 480 naval vessels and so on.

[Arbatov] Naturally while speaking about these events, it is necessary to emphasize with all clarity that there is no reasonable justification to such actions and that there is no alternative to detente. Therefore, when we now speak about the process of the reduction of arms, the limitation of arms and the effect of these processes on general world detente, we primarily consider that the main tasks confronting the states is to insure the continuation of detente because there is no way of finding peace and security through the creation of entire mountains of new types of weapons.

Process of Detente

[Zorin] We have come to a very important problem--the problem of the detente process on the whole. I would like to ask you, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, to touch upon this problem as a global problem [few words indistinct].

[Arbatov] [Words indistinct] It is an answer to very real problems which were presented to the world by decades of the cold war, by the threats which grew through the cold war policy and the unrestrained arms race. We have spoken about the military side of the question so far and there is no doubt it is the most important one. The main and central task in international relations is the prevention of a nuclear war and this task is still not an abstract task unfortunately. Its urgency stems from several tendencies we can observe; but detente is important not only for this reason. In fact it is a question of creating normal conditions and normal relations between states with different systems and built on principles of peaceful coexistence, which have been supported by us for a long time and which would include wide cooperation of mutual benefit.

All this is now becoming extremely important, extremely important for each country separately and for mankind as a whole. Mankind will be obliged to face very acute problems before the end of this century. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has recently produced fresh data which states that if current tendencies continue, there will be 600 million people on earth by the end of the century, mainly in developing countries, who will be almost completely deprived of the means for survival. There will be about 1 billion unemployed if the current tendencies continue in the world. Everybody talks about the energy problem and it really is a problem. It is interpreted in various ways, explained in various ways, but if you consider its nonconcrete but temporary manifestation, it is a big problem connected primarily to the fact that industrial development, primarily in Western countries, progressed in recent years mainly on the basis of cheap petroleum--primarily from the countries of the Arab East. It was done quite thoughtlessly and without any view to the future.

And scientific-technical progress in this field may be developed in a rather one-sided manner. It was taken for granted that there were guaranteed cheap and handy energy resources--low-cost oil from Arab countries, low prices imposed by oil monopolies. And scientific-technical progress may have produced the least return precisely in the energy field lately. This must be made up.

The state of affairs will be very acute in a number of other natural resources. Many problems may be encountered in the sphere of food products. Such is the course of events. There is talk of more serious and more long-term threats, but not as long-term as all that; ones which will be encountered in 40 to 50 years, such as possible changes in climate and so forth.

But none of these problems will of course not be solved by detente. The important thing is that without detente you cannot even begin to solve these problems because the solution to all of them requires first of all funds and considerable resources, and in such circumstances wasting hundreds of billions on the arms race is an inadmissible luxury. In addition, the solution to these problems requires the widest international cooperation which may be provided only by detente. I think that the sooner this is realized--because these problems are coming nearer--the more possibilities will be provided for the various countries and humanity as a whole to prepare for solving the problems when they appear in all their acuteness. This is because obviously the course of events in the world will be complex. There are real problems, not invented problems, for the realization of which there is no need to invent a mythical Soviet threat to mobilize funds and resources, and the determination of the people to cooperate in this field.

Of course all this is very difficult to achieve, and this shifting is very difficult. In the United States they write and talk a lot about it. There are serious forces standing for the old policy and there are vested interests and it is not a question of their not understanding these realities; there are large financial interests. The position of large, strong groups and their power depend on the old infrastructure in international relations and the cold war that has been a way of life for the United States for a number of decades. They are now striving to recover somehow. Everything seems to be clear. The United States has experienced and tried everything in other fields, including an unrestrained arms race, foreign military adventures in Vietnam, and all this has led to very serious consequences, actual internal political crisis in the United States, U.S. military defeat.

And yet somehow they continue attempts to somehow emerge from all this and particularly to overcome this post-Vietnam syndrome, to frighten people with something, and they invoke the Soviet threat. Now they threaten with the shortage of oil; create these forces, this expeditionary crops, these special forces. In fact they are trying to remove the barriers which were created among Americans under the influence of grave traumas, a lesson that has not been wasted on them; barriers in the way of such an easygoing attitude toward foreign political adventures and expansion, with new fears, new threats and other similar things. And I think that many things will not be easily and quickly forgotten in the United States. Yet you must not underrate the danger of such things and this is why detente--I return to this subject--from the very first days could have developed in the course of struggle, and apparently present conditions are the same now. We can say that the future belongs to it because actually there are no logical alternatives to this policy.

[Zorin] And yet you know, Georgiy Arkadiyevich, that sometimes as you follow events in the U.S. political arena you get the impression of some incompatability, some serious gap between the problems you have mentioned--the objective needs, including those of the United States--and what actually happens.

Often these objective realities recede into the background--at least apparently--and to the foreground come, let us say, the troubles of the current political situation. The United States is now developing and entering into a fairly active stage of the electoral campaign, and some minor politicians' calculations of votes. And you get the impression that sometimes they prevail over the required sober and objective assessment of the situation.

[Arbatov] You see, you do get such an impression and much of it is real. I would only add that sometimes for outsiders--like all of us who read and judge U.S. policy on the moods expressed in what you read--this may be misleading because most Americans do not live by it. Naturally, this is no great consolidation because policy is formulated not by the majority of Americans who do not live by it: They have their own worries. And by the way, the situation in the United States is very complex. Of course, you cannot deny the economic power of the country, that the standard of living in the United States is higher than in many other countries. This is evident and there are historic reasons for that; but also the fact that in the past 15 years, average real earnings have decreased. Inflation has reached great heights. On the whole, the government does not now consider old methods for solving these problems which are very close to the wallets, pockets and stomachs of every American. They are no longer used. During the 1929-32 crisis, one American in four had no job, yet during these years prices fell by 25 percent. The second largest unemployment crisis of 1973-75 produced a large number of unemployed and yet inflation continued to rise. And the traditional method of reducing the pace of economic development of the country or of increasing efforts at regulating all these negative phenomena has become very difficult. Well, these energy and domestic political problems, Carter's great difficulties, one of the dramatic speeches was about the crisis of confidence. Many Americans thought that it was a temporary thing after Vietnam, after the economic crisis and Watergate, that everything would pass and everything would be restored. But things turned out differently. It turned out that Americans in their public opinion polls, and even with all their careful attitude toward them, produce very surprising things. That in 10 years the following changes have taken place: 45 percent thought that they felt great confidence in the presidency as an institution and not a specific president, and they now consider that the figure is 11 percent; for the Congress, it was 42 percent and now it is 10 percent; and the same applies to the army, big business, the church, mass information media and other things.

It has become a general fact that most Americans do not vote, do not take part in the elections. These are very serious indicators and America will have to live with it. Naturally, as always this causes different reactions. Many Americans, including some representatives of the so-called ruling elite, think that all this is making one think about how to direct their attention, resources and forces to solving pressing domestic problems without which, they rightly say, there is no power, no influence and no prestige for America and not even security. But of course this has some other aspects, because in future circumstances, if you can think about such difficulties and so forth, you cannot exclude attempts by some circles to solve these domestic problems through foreign adventures, to divert attention to this or that. There is no doubt that in some circles there are growing feelings and yearnings for a strong arm, a strong power which can normally come from the right in America and which will signify very specific things.

But I still think that despite all this the situation has seriously changed in the past 10-12 years; there have been serious changes. I think that of great importance was that detente made it possible to look somewhat into the future and see that is also a different route, that you can proceed differently in the building of relations and the building of your life. And with all the dangers which you cannot fail to see and on which we, of course, have to focus our attention, you cannot consider that everything is in order, that the matter is proceeding satisfactorily and maybe that is where the vital strength of detente lies. I return to the subject: in that lies the vital strength of detente. It meets precisely the calls of the future, the needs of the objective reality of the present and with all the opposition [as heard] of definite circles this gives it very great strength.

And however much we thought about the future, I return to what I talked about at the beginning of the broadcast--that the future is being built today, that it grows out of real accomplished deeds. SALT II is one example and there are many such examples that today the work and struggle being carried out by our party and our state takes into consideration problems of the present day; and yet this is related to the future, because we live in a very important period when much in the foreseeable future will depend on today's decisions.

[Zorin] Well, exactly in connection with what you have said Georgiy Arkadiyevich, I would like to say that of course these processes are taking place and many of their consequences will be felt later, and that the future is being built today and even in the present moment, so to speak. The holiday period is drawing to a close, though the political holidays were not successful this summer and there have been many important events. In the coming weeks there will be many important events on which to a certain extent the further development of detente will depend; and because these events are great and important I would like you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to speak about what is to occur in the near future.

[Zamyatin] I think that September will be a very busy diplomatic month. It begins with the holding of a conference of the nonalined and developing countries in Havana at the level of heads of state and government. This conference is very important for the development of the process of detente in the world, in order really to raise the questions which are connected with detente itself and in which the developing and the nonalined countries, as they are called, can take an active part. Naturally there are some difficulties in convening the conference because some of the states included in the movement would have liked to turn it in the direction of equal distance from blocs, as they say. That means they actually accuse both blocs for the existence of tension. And here in this process precisely, we must first of all mention that it is necessary to support and emphasize in that movement and give support precisely to the peace-loving, anti-imperialist, anticolonialist tendency of the movement.

The 34th UNGA session will open on 18 September. Its agenda already includes 120 questions.

Apparently more questions will be added as is always the case as long as the preparatory process is in progress, and each of these questions to a greater or lesser extent is connected with the implementation of the main task of the United Nations: preserving peace in the world and security through the implementation of measures aimed at averting the threat of a nuclear war, stopping the arms race, consolidating the political and international legal guarantees for peace. These are the main provisions for the existence of the United Nations. Soviet-Chinese talks are due to begin in September. Notes have been exchanged. Our position on these questions is known. While coming out against the Maoist course--against Maoist theory and practice--we also think that we and the other side must do our utmost to move relations between the Soviet Union and China into a normal intergovernmental channel. It is with this point of view that we are going to the talks. But, of course, this process will also depend on the other side and on what it will come to the talks with.

Our diplomats' agenda for the conference which was proposed by the socialist countries, which we have spoken about, in order to discuss the measures of confidence and the conclusion between Helsinki agreement member countries of a kind of nonaggression pact. [sentence as heard] This will be an important conference, a kind of prelude to the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act member countries, where we will discuss the implementation of all the aspects of the Final Act; as far as political detente is concerned, it must be combined with military detente; so the importance of this conference cannot be underrated.

Finally, at the end of September there should be a resumption of the talks on limiting arms and armed forces in central Europe. The importance of these talks is great. On the participants' table lie Soviet proposals outlining concrete measures connected with limiting arms and armed forces in central Europe. We have not received an answer from Western states so far. All these measures naturally show that the detente process, to which we have devoted today's discussion, cannot be taken as a natural phenomenon because sometimes you get the impression that some people think as follows: After the cold war came to a close and detente came along, there was nothing else to do. This is not so. In order to consolidate and develop the process of detente--in Europe as in other regions of the world--a considerable amount of daily work is required.

On 1 September, we shall observe the 40th anniversary of the beginning of World War II, and the lessons of World War II must compel us to think about many things, because the years preceding the beginning of that war were filled with disinformation coming from countries like France, England and the United States, not to mention the aggressor countries: Germany, Japan and Italy, which tried to prove that all the measures they were taking--while secretly preparing for aggression--could be qualified as a struggle against the infiltration of communism, a struggle against the Soviet Union. Even some leaders in Great Britain, who at that time played a leading role, did not conceal their view that Hitler's aggression had first to be channeled--that is, in a specific direction--against the Soviet Union.

Recently, I found in Churchill's memoirs a statement in which he spoke about British policy of that time: Germany needs to fight somewhere to expand its possessions somewhere and in some direction. Let it cut out for itself an empire at the expense of states located in eastern, southeastern and central Europe; let it decide to play with the Balkans, the Ukraine, but let it leave England and France alone. That was the essence of British policy. What did this lead to and how did the peoples have to pay for this policy?

I think that the present activity of the Soviet Union, our state and our party, clearly takes into consideration the present development of processes in the international arena. In order to consolidate and develop the detente process--in Europe as well-- a considerable amount of daily work is required, and this task is constantly kept in view by our Central Committee and by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself, who is devoting so much attention to international problems. I would like to emphasize that such a policy requires great activity, initiative in stating questions and persistance in implementing a policy meeting the interests of the peoples, and implementing specific measures to deepen detente to merge political detente with military detente and to expand cooperation.

[Zorin] Thank you. Of course, we have not been able to deal with all aspects of the problem. I think that we shall return to that several times our Studio Nine programs. Our time is now up and all I can do now is to thank my colleagues who have participated in today's discussion and to thank you, comrade viewers. We meet again here in our Studio Nine, thank you.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN"S FUTURE OPENS

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[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--The world conference "for peaceful and happy future for all children" opened today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions.

This meeting is one of the biggest and most important events of the International Year of the Child proclaimed by the United Nations. Taking part in the conference are 700 delegates and guests from all continents. They represent mass organisations of various political and religious views. United Nations representatives attend the conference.

Brezhnev Message

LD070836 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, addressed a message of greetings to the world conference "for a peaceful and happy future for all the children". He pointed out that the motto of the conference expresses a lofty and humane goal which is truly common to all mankind.

The message says: We see the importance of the U.N. decision on the observance of the year of the child, first of all, in attracting the attention of the world community to monstrous facts of plight of millions of children in many countries in the conditions of poverty, hunger and diseases. Many children have never sat at a school desk, and their work is ruthlessly exploited. Innumerable are the sufferings of children who live in countries with fascist, dictatorial regimes, in the conditions of racism and apartheid.

The conscience of mankind cannot be at rest when children suffer. This is what is illustrated by the participation of influential public organizations--trade union, women's, and youth organizations, associations of teachers and parents, lawyers and doctors, workers in the field of culture and mass media, as well as representatives of the UNO and its specialized agencies. Most diverse political forces, organizations and figures strive to make an active contribution to ensuring a better future for children, and consider it their duty.

But one must say straight: The realities of the present-day world are such that it is impossible to solve this task in isolation from the acutest problems of our days.

All-round development, harmonious upbringing and education of the growing generation are possible only in conditions of peace. To struggle for a happy childhood means at the same time to strengthen peace, national independence and security of the peoples, to press for reduction of armaments and for disarmament. Our Soviet state from the first days of its existence has been actively coming out and consistently struggling for this, and we shall never swerve off this road.

Children are referred to as the only privileged class in the Soviet Union--the country of genuine equality and power of the people. "Everything that is the best is for children." Such is the law of life in socialist society. The Constitution of the USSR guarantees legal protection, material and moral support for mother and child, and determines optimum conditions for all-round development of children and youth.

We strive to imbue children with the good, justice, courage, love for work, and patriotism. We want them when they grow up to be true in friendship, to be able to live in a good neighbourly way with all the citizens of the planet and hold in respect people of any nationality and of any colour of skin.

Children are our love, our hope and our tomorrow. It is into their hands that senior generations will transfer everything that has been created by the work and genius of mankind so that they could proceed further along the lines of creation and carry on the baton of peace and social progress.

Each year of our life should become a year of the child.

I wish the world conference fruitful work, and its participants big successes in the struggle for a peaceful happy future for all the children, Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings says in conclusion.

Tikhonov Address

ID070846 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 7, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the Commission for the Observance of the International Year of the Child in the USSR, today addressed the participants in the world conference "For a Peaceful and Happy Future for All the Children". On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, he cordially greeted the participants in the conference.

Tikhonov recalled Leonid Brezhnev's words in connection with the International Year of the Child. The Soviet leader said children are our future. They are destined to carry on the cause of their fathers and mothers, and it is our duty to do our best for the children of all the peoples not to know war and for them to have a calm and joyous childhood.

We know well, it is possible to achieve favourable conditions for a happy childhood of each child, for his all-round development only in the conditions of a lasting peace throughout the planet. It is impossible to accomplish such a fundamental task of our times without an active struggle for deepening and widening the scope of relaxation and tensions, for supplementing the relaxation with detente in the military field, the speaker said.

Only by striving for real progress on the way leading to an end to the arms race and to disarmament it is possible to create effective guarantees of peace and inspire people with confidence in tomorrow.

These days see the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the Second World War. Mankind paid dearly for it. The war spared neither adults nor children, and it taught mankind many things, and first of all a high vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of detente and the forces of militarism. The war taught mankind that all peace forces must take energetic actions of solidarity. Now that the world is literally oversaturated with monstrous weapons of mass destruction, a new war may turn out to be a real catastrophe. This is why the Soviet Union puts to the fore of its foreign policy the task to stop the build-up of armaments, to lessen the nuclear threat and ultimately remove it altogether. It is from these positions that the Soviet government also proceeded when concluding the SALT II treaty with the USA.

Ever since the emergence of the first socialist state, the concern for children and for mothers was elevated in the USSR to the rank of state policy. Lenin--the great founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state--in the first years of the revolution signed a decree on the formation of a council for the protection of children, and made it incumbent on all power bodies to specially take care of the growing generation.

A special concern for the growing generation is recorded in the fundamental law of our state. Equality and human dignity of children is reliably guaranteed by Soviet legislation. We are proud of the fact that the principles which the UNO proclaimed in the declaration of the rights of the child found full and real embodiment in Soviet reality. The principle: "Everything that is the best is for children" is exercised in practice.

Universal secondary education is in effect in our country. Tens of thousands of schools and children's institutions function. The state annually spends thousands of millions of roubles for the protection of mother and child and for the upbringing of the younger generation.

Our people are proud of the growing generation of the lands of the soviets. Soviet youths and girls with honour and dignity further and multiply the glorious traditions of their fathers. They confidently proceed along the road of communist construction, Nikolay Tikhonov said in conclusion. Then he read out the text of Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings to the world conference.

WORLD OIL CONGRESS OPENS IN ROMANIA

LD091010 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, September 9, TASS--A world oil congress opened in the Romanian capital today. It is being attended by about five thousand delegates from more than 70 countries. Specialists, scientists, representatives of governmental organizations concerned are to hear about 150 reports on questions of geological research, production, processing and transportation of oil, drilling work, environmental protection, and others.

MOSCOW SPANISH COMMENTARY ON U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

PA072204 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 5 Sep 79 PA

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] A new wave of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban uproar has sprung up in the United States following the U.S. secret service report that a Soviet military detachment is in Cuba. No doubt the U.S. central espionage department intentionally released that report. This spy organization repeatedly resorts to this practice of misinforming the public through the press.

What ends does the current anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign seek? First, it must be borne in mind that the U.S. Congress is currently resuming debates on the strategic arms limitation treaty signed with the Soviet Union in June. The treaty drew extensive international support, even in Latin America. However, influential U.S. circles are opposed to it. They do not want a halt to the arms race. Influential U.S. circles do not dare say it openly because no one will support them.

Influential circles are trying to use the report spread by the U.S. spy service to derail ratification of the strategic arms limitation treaty in the U.S. Congress.

In addition to that, as you know, the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries is being held in Havana. Before the conference opened, the United States tried to discredit the Republic of Cuba and derail the convening of the conference in Havana. The very choice of the Cuban capital as site of such an important international forum shows Cuba's standing [autoridad] and its high prestige.

With the anti-Cuban campaign the United States is trying to stir discontent with the Republic of Cuba among nonalined countries. Cuba is among the nations that consistently defend anti-imperialist stands. As is known, that is the basis of the entire nonalined movement.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that the role of the Republic of Cuba in the political and economic life of the continent has been increasing in recent years and there is no doubt about it. The groundless reports on Cuba's threat to Latin America have been vanishing. Cuba is no longer viewed through the looking-glass of U.S. propaganda but for its positive relations [asuntos] with Latin America. This is what has upset the United States.

LONDON PAPER CITED ON VANCE'S REMARKS ABOUT SOVIET TROOPS

LD072244 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

["DAILY TELEGRAPH on Vance's Press Conference"--TASS headline]

[Text] London, September 7, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance "created a mystery with his statement about the presence of a 'Soviet combat brigade' in Cuba," writes today the British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH. "The mystery arises from several factors," says the paper editorially. "First, Mr. Vance himself admitted that the Soviet combat troops numbering 2,000 to 3,000 had been in Cuba for several years, possibly as many as ten years. As recently as last July Mr. Vance had assured Senator Stone, who had raised the matter, that there were no Russian combat troops in Cuba as distinct from 'advisers' and technicians."

"Secondly, why has the Carter administration chosen this movement to raise the matter in what is clearly intended to be a publicly challenging manner?" "Asked whether it was true that 'the Soviets haven't done anything special in Cuba in the last year or two,' Mr. Vance said that was correct. So why the alarm call?" the paper asks. "Theories are already proliferating: a diversion from Carter's domestic problems, a wish to discredit Cuba with nonaligned countries at the Havana summit, a rethink on SALT II and an excuse for the Senate to reject it. None of these seems entirely satisfactory."

TASS CORRESPONDENT SCORES U.S. MILITARY BASE AT GUANTANAMO

LD072154 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] New York, September 7, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov reports: The United States is permanently strengthening its military bases abroad, which are as a matter of fact, springboards for launching acts of aggression and provocations against progressive regimes and socialist states. At present, according to official data, active military presence of the United States has been registered in almost 30 countries. A crying example of the aggressive strivings of the U.S. military is the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base, which is known to be situated in Cuba's territory. According to the designs of the Pentagon's strategists, its main aim consists in permanently keeping the young republic in its sights. It is not by accident that the Guantanamo base is figuratively described as a dagger directed into the heart of the Cuban revolution. Apart from it, the permanent presence of the U.S. fleet and Marines on Cuban soil (in Guantanamo base) makes it possible for the USA, in the opinion of the newspaper New York TIMES, not only to control south-eastern approaches to the North American Continent, but also to have a base, which can be used for imposing its will on all the island republics of that region. Guantanamo is of great operational-tactical significance for the Pentagon. Thus, in particular under training here is the personnel of the U.S. Navy. The deep-water bay, as the New York TIMES believes, can accommodate the whole U.S. Atlantic fleet. Good technical possibilities for supplying with water and refuelling naval ships as well as huge store-houses with ammunitions and shares make the base an irreplaceable element in the system of planning combat operations of the USA in the Atlantic. The world community repeatedly demanded that Washington liquidate its militaristic-colonialist enclave constituting a grave threat to the sovereignty and security of not only Cuba, but also of other independent Caribbean states. Sober-mined politicians in the United States itself ever more vigorously come out against the Pentagons' militaristic intrigues. As Congressman R. Dellums points out, the inflated military presence of the USA abroad costs the American tax payers an increasingly higher price.

CARTER DECISION ON 'MX' NEW ROUND IN ARMS RACE

LD071844 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Washington, September 7, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today announced the administration's decision to start the deployment of a new intercontinental mobile-based "MX" ballistic missile, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead twice as powerful as the Minuteman missile with which the army is now equipped. A total of 200 "MX" missiles will be built at this stage, to be deployed in 200 complexes. Each will consist of 23 horizontal shelters linked by a circular road along which a missile will move from one shelter to another. The cost of the new system, according to the President, will be 33 thousand million dollars.

By starting the deployment of the "MX" missile system the United States is initiating a new round in the arms race. The U.S. President himself underlined that the decision to build and deploy the "MX" missile is only part of the administration's plans to further boost all the three kinds of American strategic armaments. Strategic bombers, he said, will be fitted with cruise missiles, while the Trident atomic submarines will be equipped with a new strategic missile of the same name.

KONDRASHOV COMMENTS ON POSSIBILITY OF U.S. ACTION AGAINST ARABS

LD100900 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] In our news analysis, our observer Stanislav Kondrashov comments on President Carter's recent press conference. This is what he writes.

Many foreign observers have remarked at one time or anotherthat Americans almost completely lack a certain quality that is not damaging even to a great nation. This is the ability to look at themselves from what one might call the sidelines. If they were able to do so, Americans would quickly discover that some of their opinions are, to put it mildly, not quite to the liking of the rest of the world. Who, for example, is in our day impressed by an imperial outlook? Yet such an outlook continues to make itself felt in the United States. One of the latest examples of this was provided by the exchange of views that President Carter had with a group of Florida newspaper editors at the Hotel International.

One of the editors kept pressing the President to say whether the United States was prepared to resort to extreme measures including war if the Arab countries cut their oil deliveries, which they could do. Leaving aside the dislike and hostility towards the Arabs which the question clearly betrayed, and which is typical of many American editors, let's consider just the substance of the question. The editor who asked the question is obviously convinced his country is entitled to resort to extreme measures to the extent of war to rob other countries of their national wealth. And it is, of course, an axiom that the wealth of a nation is something it alone is entitled to dispose of. According to the logic of this newspaper editor, the Arab countries exist only to supply America with oil, and America may strip them of their sovereignty if it finds them remiss in the performance of this duty.

There is no denying Middle East oil is important to the American economy. But still isn't this a typical imperial attitude? Isn't this an assertion of jungle law in international relations? The law of brute force rather than justice? As you may remember, President Carter declined to give a blunt answer to this hypothetical question, but the evasion itself is significant, since it means the American President did not in principle rule out the war that this editor was ready to start. The President said that at the time of the Arab oil embargo in 1973 and 1974 the United States did not have to go to war because it received oil from other sources. In other words, war was simply unnecessary; but what if such a necessity arose?

Consider the implications of what was said: It is implied that there is no such thing as international law. For international law naturally does not condone aggression by one country against another for the purpose of seizing its mineral wealth. The American President merely doubts the expediency and profitability of extreme measures to the extent of war. In a final summary of his attitude, President Carter said he would do everything to avoid war--but at the same time he made it clear he saw his prime duty in protecting United States security. So you see American President reserved the right to choose any means to deprive the Arabs of their own oil should this be prompted by considerations of United States security. United States security--how often this has served as a well-sounding pretext to cover up military actions and imperialist policy!

It is well-known that Washington is preparing to deal practically with emergency situations in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean by setting up a quick reaction force for that purpose. And there still appear to be people in America prepared to send such a force into action even despite the complicating factors of which the President likewise spoke.

BEIJING REPORTED SUBDUED, QUIET ON ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S DEATH

LD081927 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The eve of the third anniversary of Mao Tsetung's death received subdued official tributes in Beijing on Saturday. No flowers were seen resting near his mausoleum. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that it was not known whether there would be any official observance of 9 September, when Mao died. There are no signs of preparations around Diennamen Square today, where Mao's body lies in a memorial hall. A half mile away from the square, several dozens of Chinese are camped in front of the government and party offices. They demand justice and food. Student demonstrations in Beijing have been almost continuous throughout August and early September.

MITIN CHARGES BEIJING WITH DEFENDING U.S. INTERESTS

OW090436 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: Beijing leaders are apologists for the strategic interests of imperialism]

[Excerpts] The Beijing propagandists' fabrications about the Soviet threat,including a Soviet threat in the Indian Ocean, are nothing new in general. However, the PRC mass media has not dared speak favorably of the U.S. ruling clique's plan for building the so-called "mobile units" until recently. It must be pointed out that people knew of the plan a long time ago. In Asia the plan triggered the people's great indignation.

On 1 September 1979 RENMIN RIBAO even asked its readers to pay attention to the fabricated Soviet Army's plan of aggression to be carried out in Europe, Asia and Africa. What are the motives for all this? I think that the Beijing anti-Soviet elements' reason for working so hard suddenly now is a direct outcome of U.S. Vice President Mondale's recent visit to China. I have every reason to believe that during this visit a political deal was made which included the obligation, in clear and unequivocal terms, to [word indistinct] the Beijing leaders.

Deng Xiaoping laid foundations for this deal as early as the beginning of this year when he visited the United States. At that time Deng Xiaoping actually played the role of a salesman, sparing no effort to sell the China card. The China card means that the Chinese leading clique is ready to work to the limit to do any dirty job that the policy of imperialism calls for in exchange for imperialism's reward in finance and other fields.

One may see that the Beijing leaders' ardor is praised by Washington. When Mondale arrived in China, both parties obtained full mutual understanding. The United States promised to offer China $2 billion and other aid. China's leaders and their followers will protect the interests of U.S. imperialism more enthusiastically than ever. I think that after reading XINHUA's fabrications and other Chinese propaganda about the Soviet threat, Washington's strategists will feel greatly satisfied. Mao Zedong's successors are obviously doing their utmost.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER SEES NO THREAT FROM USSR

LD071657 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 7, TASS--The Japanese prime minister, M. Ohira, said that he does not consider that Japan "is immediately threatened" by the Soviet Armed Forces in the Far East. This remark by the head of the Japanese Government was made, according to KYODO TSUCHIN, in reply to a request by a Socialist deputy, Akira Ono, at the plenary session of the chamber of parliamentary advisers.

In his address to parliament, Akira Ono said that the head of the National Defence Department of Japan, Ganri Yamashita, was unrealistic in his statement that during his recent talks talks with the Pentagon leadership, Japan and the USA agreed that Soviet threat is growing in the Far East. "This statement by G. Yamashita", stressed A. Ono, "is unreasonable from the point of view of detente in Asia".

Correspondent's Report

OW090332 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Report by Tokyo Correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov: "Prime Minister Ohira's Speech Made Clear That the 'Soviet Threat' is a Baseless Fabrication"]

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira said in a recent speech before the Diet that he does not think that Soviet policy in the Far East threatens Japan. His remark pulled the rug out from under the feet of the Japanese military leaders who have been busy spreading fabrications. This is a noteworthy development. The reason is that the Japanese military authorities are not the only ones fanning a "Soviet threat" scare. The Ohira speech also served as a lesson to others since the Japanese Government has been compelled to draw a line between itself and those who are spreading the "Soviet threat" fabrication. On return from the United States, Director General of the Defense Agency Yamashita said that he and Secretary of Defense Brown agreed that the Soviet military threat is increasing. His remark was most welcome by those who seek to expedite Japan's rearming.

The Japanese Constitution forbids the country from having an armed force. The Japanese military authorities have therefore been trying to beef up the nation's military strength under the pretext of a "Soviet threat." However, their job was shortlived since the Foreign Ministry, realizing that those talking about a "Soviet threat" have gone too far and have seriously begun wrecking Soviet-Japanese relations, withdrew its previous report for the Yamashita-Brown talks, announcing that the word threat was not used in the talks.

Director General Yamashita attempted to reiterate his assertion but was stopped by Prime Minister Ohira. Ohira told the 6 September Diet session: Although I hear about a Soviet military buildup in the Far East, I do not think that it constitutes a direct threat to Japan. The Soviet Union is an important neighbor of Japan, too. The two countries are developing cooperation in various areas, including fisheries, economy and trade. The Japanese Government thus has admitted that the "Soviet threat" is a lie. This fact will increase the difficulty of the plight of those in Washington, London and Beijing who are still trying to spread fears about the Soviet Union by propagating anti-Soviet fabrications.

AFGHAN PRESIDENT TARAKI ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM HAVANA

LD091825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the country, arrived in Moscow today from Havana. He took part in the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries.

HAFIZOLLAH AMIN DISCUSSES AFGHAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD072212 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, September 7, TASS--Usury has been liquidated, the land reform has been carried out, a broad campaign to wipe out illiteracy has been launched, equality of all nationalities has been ensured as a result of the April revolution and the coming to power of the working class, headed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, foreign pressmen were told by H. Amin, prime-minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Replying to a question about Afghanistan's relations with the USSR, the prime minister said that the two countries have had friendly relations for more than sixty years now. After the victory of the April revolution, H. Amin pointed out, they have risen to the level of fraternal relations. It should be stressed that nobody can point out a single case when Soviet citizens behaved wrongly in Afghanistan over the entire 60-year-long period of Afghan-Soviet relations, up to and including our days. Replying to the questions of pressmen, H. Amin said that most of the Afghans backed the April revolution. If not for outside interference, he stressed, our people would have lived and worked peacefully for the weal of society. The prime-minister noted further that the counter-revolutionary elements, which had fled from Afghanistan to neighboring countries, specifically to Pakistan, receive there support from international imperialism and reaction, which supply them with arms and ammunition.

Touching on the relations with Pakistan, H. Amin said that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sincerely wished to resolve the national problem of the Pashtuns and Baluchis through negotiations and by peaceful means. He expressed the conviction that this problem would be resolved precisely in this manner.

Paris, September 7, TASS--As reported by the newspaper LE MATIN, detachments of Egyptian "volunteers" are being sent into the territory of Afghanistan, where they are taking part in sorties of the reactionary elements against the people's regime in that country.

PRAVDA REPORTS WIDESPREAD MEETINGS IN SUPPORT OF KABUL REGIME

LD100807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Meetings and Demonstrations"]

[Text] Numerous meetings and demonstrations are being held in the provinces of Herat, Qandahar, Samangan, Qonduz, Takhar and others, BAKHTAR news agency correspondents report, in support of the general amnesty declared by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for those who fled the homeland under the influence of counterrevolutionary propaganda or under direct compulsion by the enemies of the people's power.

The workers, peasants, students, teachers and revolution defense committee members who are addressing these meetings are expressing full solidarity with the humane act by The Revolutionary Government of Afghanistan directed toward the consolidation of all working strata of Afghan society in the face of the intrigues of internal and foreign reaction. The working people of Afghanistan resolutely rebuff the enemies of the Afghan revolution who are trying to impede the implementation of deep social transformations in the country.

HANOI RADIO, VNA CITED ON TENSE SITUATION ON BORDERS

LD081102 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 8, TASS--Mass media of the SRV report that Beijing, creating an extremely tense situation on the border, is actively preparing for a war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Radio Hanoi reported the concentration of twelve Chinese divisions and six army corps near the border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Four Chinese divisions are concentrated along the Chinese-Laotian border. As the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports, China unceasingly transports arms into Kampuchea for the remains of Pol Pot bands routed by revolutionary troops.

At the same time Beijing authorities unequivocally state an intention 'to teach Vietnam the second and even several more lessons.' At the table of negotiations in Beijing, the Chinese delegation confirmed that the threats "remain valid." In China itself a slanderous campaign has been launched about alleged "intrusions by Vietnam's Armed Forces into the territory of China."

As Radio Hanoi Reports, the aggressive circles of the USA act in concert with Beijing in aggravating the situation all along the Vietnamese-Chinese border by reinforcing the Seventh Fleet with new destroyers and submarines provided with nuclear weapons. Aircraft and ships of the fleet cruise in the area of the South China Sea under the hypocritical pretext of "rescuing Vietnamese refugees."

The Vietnamese people, the radio emphasizes, strive to solve the questions of dispute with China peacefully. But no one should have any doubt about Vietnam's determination to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Those who sow the wind are sure to reap the whirlwind.

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL OF KAMPUCHEA DEMANDS UN SEAT

LD081807 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 8, TASS--The SPK news agency circulated the text of the message sent by the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the chairman of the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and to the United Nations secretary general. The message says, specifically, that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea formed during the struggle of the Kampuchean people for the sacred right to national self-determination is controlling the entire territory of the country and is managing all internal and external affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. No one but the People's Revolutionary Council has the right to speak on behalf of the Kampuchean people in the United Nations and other international organizations.

The message expresses the demand that the place of Kampuchea in the United Nations should be granted to the lawful representative of the Kampuchean people, the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea.

IZVESTIYA SEES THREAT OF NEW PLOT AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

LD050905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[R. Marinin and N. Yuryev article: "New Plot Against Kampuchea"]

[Text] Over 7 months have passed since the Kampuchean people swept the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique from their land. [paragraph continues]

The result of its 3 year rule is known to the whole world: the death of around 3 million people, the collapse of the economy, the physical destruction of qualified cadres, the forced breakup of families, the transformation of all city dwellers into refugees and the liquidation of public health, people's education and cultural institutions.

The difficulties which the new authorities are having to face are enormous. Indeed everything has to be started practically from scratch. Against this background the first successes achieved by the Kampuchean patriots as a result of heroic efforts and selfless labor and with fraternal aid from Vietnam and other socialist community countries stand out particularly graphically.

Despite stubborn opposition and extensive help from outside, the Pol Pot army has been completely routed. Only small gangs, driven into the mountains, remain. People's power is being centrally and locally consolidated. Life is entering its normal channel. The population is returning to home and families are being reunited. Enterprises, hospitals and schools are opening. The new government has proclaimed a policy of peace and friendship with all countries, especially its neighbors, and is unswervingly implementing it.

However the facts show that this development of events obviously does not suit everyone. Kampuchea, which is currently rising again from the ashes, is being threatened by an "international settlement." Calls to convene an "international conference to resolve the Kampuchean problem" continue. If we consider who is the initiator of the idea of holding such a conference and recall what a fatal role its main advocates played in the recent history of long-suffering Kampuchea, it becomes clear that the matter concerns a new plot against the Kampuchean people.

Certain U.S. circles are the main initiator of this idea--circles which 10 years ago started mass bombings of the then neutral Kampuchea without declaring war. Then a coup was carried out in Phnom Penh with U.S. support. Cambodia's neutrality was trampled on to suit the imperialist U.S. policy in Indochina. The war imposed by the Americans raged on Cambodian soil until spring of 1975--until the victory of the Khmer patriots, who relied on the aid and support of fraternal peoples in Indochina and all progressive people on earth.

However the Kampuchean people were not able to enjoy the fruits of victory since China's Maoist leadership placed in power the treacherous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, whose notorious fate is well known.

All the indications are that the terrible defeats have not cooled the "hotbeds" in the U.S. and Chinese capitals. Today the urge of reactionary circles on both sides of the Pacific to pool their efforts in order to attempt once more to impose their will on the Kampuchean people is becoming increasingly evident. U.S. and Chinese intelligence organs are making efforts aimed at utilizing Lon Nol and Pol Pot scum in Thailand for joint military and political subversion against Kampuchea.

One should not be surprised that Japan has also been actively involved in the intrigue of an "international settlement" in Kampuchea. Tokyo evidently proceeds from the premise that there are no problems in Southeast Asia which can be resolved without Japanese participation.

The coordinated nature of U.S., Japanese and Chinese actions with regard to Kampuchea puts many people on their guard. In order to hide the true essence of the insidious schemes and delude the world public the propaganda apparatus of certain imperialist powers, citing the "statements of authoritative statesmen," is spreading rumors that the Soviet Union is also supposedly participating in some talks or other concerning the resolution of the "Kampuchean problem." This lie is a routine "canard" of propaganda hostile to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union's principled position in relation to Kampuchea and its precise and internationalist nature are known. The USSR considers that a "Kampuchean problem" no longer exists, it has been resolved by the Kampuchean people themselves and resolved finally. The Soviet Union respects the will of this country's people, who firmly support the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. The sole legal representative of Kampuchea is the National Revolutionary Council, recognized by many states, which exercises effective control over the country's entire territory. The National Revolutionary Council's program meets with the Kampuchean people's full approval. Under these conditions attempts to impose an "international settlement" on Kampuchea, in what ever form it may be expressed, constitute open interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns such attempts.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, which is at present experiencing a difficult period in overcoming the consequences of American aggression and Maoist experiments, is in need of sincere, unselfish and energetic assistance in restoring the ruined national economy, speedily creating normal living conditions for the population which has survived extermination and restoring Kampuchean society itself.

True to the noble principles of its Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union is acting in precisely this way. Since the beginning of the current year it has supplied Kampuchea with 159,000 tons of grain products and consumer goods to the value of R4.5 million, including medical supplies to a value of R1 million. Kampuchea will also be supplied with 3.5 million meters of cloth, fuel, raw materials, fertilizer, construction materials and so forth. Many o ther states are also rendering the Kampuchean people essential assistance. Exceptionally broad scope for action is open to all those who truly want to help Kampuchea without pursuing selfish goals.

INDONESIAN CONCERN OVER PRC-BACKED ARMED GANGS CITED

LD071009 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Abroad": "Serious Concern"]

[Text] Jakarta, 3 September--The infiltration of Indonesian territory by armed gangs directed by Beijing is causing serious concern in the country. As General (Sanif) commander of forces in West Borneo, reported, Indonesian forces on the border with Sarawak have been placed on the alert in order to stop infiltration by subversive groupings whose aim is to create disorder in the country. General (Sanif) stressed that Beijing is using the territory of the Malaysian State of Sarawak to transfer armed gangs to Indonesia.

USSR AMBASSADOR TO GDR INTERVIEWED ON STATUS OF W. BERLIN

AU061330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Interview with P. Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, granted to West Berlin DIE WAHRHEIT chief editor Hans Mahle--time and place of interview not given--headlined "The Quadripartite Agreement is an Agreement on West Berlin"]

[Text] Question: The 8th anniversary of the signing of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, to the conclusion of which you made an important contribution on behalf of the USSR Government, will shortly come round. What could you regard as the decisive results in the nearly 8 years that this agreement has been in force, as regards the strengthening of peace and detente and the normalization of West Berlin's situation?

Answer: Your question, Comrade Mahle, obviously cannot be answered in just a few words. In the 8 years since the signing of the quadripartite agreement there have been many events in international life and in the development around West Berlin whose importance for the city's life can hardly be overrated. I should like to underscore primarily that during this time the agreement as a whole has stood its test as a reliable instrument that has put an end to the constant and dangerous crisis around West Berlin. With the coming into force of the quadripartite agreement in the summer of 1972, a qualitatively new phase in the development of West Berlin affairs began. Any unbiased observer can see today that the situation here has substantially changed for the better. This is the natural result of the implementation of the ideas laid down in the agreement on West Berlin which, like the other accords linked with it, is oriented to detente and the strengthening of peace.

The quadripartite agreement was implemented in the past few years in an atmosphere of the creation of favorable new conditions for the preservation and consolidation of peace on the whole continent. I mean primarily the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki, whose participants jointly confirmed the inviolability of the existing borders and who worked out a code of principles for international relations that fully complies with the requirements of peaceful coexistence. Another important step has recently been taken on the road to reducing the danger of a nuclear war. The successful conclusion of the Soviet-American negotiations and the signing of the second Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons is in many respects a barometer of the political climate in the world, of the readiness to continue the constructive dialog about detente--the results of which, by the way, fully benefit West Berlin, too.

As you know, the quadripartite agreement has brought unquestionable and very concrete advantages for the population of West Berlin as well. In this context I should like to recall, as an example, the fact that up to 3 million visitors and tourists from your city visit the GDR and its capital annually.

Or, another example--recently statistics have been published regarding the improvement of telecommunications between West Berlin and the GDR. They indicate that as of 15 December 1978 another 298 GDR local exchanges can be directly and automatically dialed from West Berlin, which, including the GDR capital, makes for a total of 934 local exchanges. Thus it was possible not only to further increase the number of telephone calls but also to improve the convenience of such calls. The share of automatic-dial calls from West Berlin has meanwhile risen to about 90 percent.

In addition, the prospect of a quiet development and a safe future, formerly completely inconceivable, has opened up for West Berlin in many other respects, too. In the past 8 years the city's residents have become accustomed to regarding this situation as a matter of course, but this incontestable result of the agreement is also obviously the most important result of the quadripartite agreement as far as the normalization of West Berlin's situation is concerned. [sentence as published]

Question: Leading politicians of the CSU but also of the Senat parties have repeatedly attempted to test the strain capacity of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin by means of provocative demands and challenging actions. In this context one should mention the illegal election of Lord Mayor Stobbe as Bundesrat chairman, the election of West Berlin Assembly Deputy Weizsaecker as deputy Bundesrat chairman, and the delegating of three West Berlin assembly deputies to the so-called European Parliament in the framework of the FRG parliamentarians' group. Do these not constitute open violations of the spirit and letter of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin?

Answer: It is well and generally known that under the quadripartite agreement the four powers undertook to guarantee that West Berlin's links with the FRG be maintained and developed in consideration of the fact that this city is not part of the FRG and that it will not be governed by it in the future, either. Hence, this is a city which is not situated in the FRG's sphere of control and which does not belong to it. The stipulation to this effect is the centerpiece, the alpha and the omega of the quadripartite agreement. It must be fulfilled by all participating sides without exception.

The Soviet side has never and will never oppose any kind of relations between West Berlin and the FRG. Whoever asserts the contrary is voluntarily, or involuntarily, distorting the truth. We just resolutely say "no" to the misuse of relations aimed at placing the Western sectors of the city of Berlin on the same level as the FRG "lander" and at joining the city to the state-political system of the FRG. Therefore, we cannot help protesting when, for example, an FRG department of environmental protection is being established in West Berlin against the law, and when FRG state institutions are demonstratively exercising official and constitutional functions in this city. In this connection, I would like to recall the fact that in a letter which the ambassadors of the three powers wrote to the FRG federal chancellor on 3 September 1973 the term "state institutions" whose functions such as those exercised by the federal chancellor, the federal president, the Federal Government, the federal ministries and the federal ministers themselves as well as functions of departments that are subordinated to the above-mentioned institutions and functions concerning the activities of the Bundestag and Bundesrat, as well as federal courts of justice. The appearance of FRG statesmen in West Berlin in their official functions is in contradiction to the main point of the quadripartite agreement as regards the non-subordination of West Berlin to the FRG and the fact that this city does not constitute a part of FRG territory. The fact that statesmen from third countries are being officially accompanied on their trips to West Berlin by high-ranking FRG functionaries also represents a demonstration of illegal claims for West Berlin. No matter how tempting this might be for some people, it is still "forbidden fruit" and must not be enjoyed.

Even people who are by no means concerned with politics know that the quadripartite agreement unmistakably and decisively excludes all possibilities of Berlin assuming the status of a "Bundesland." Therefore, we ask ourselves whether we can qualify the fact that Stobbe, Berlin's acting mayor, has assumed the post of Bundesrat president as other than as one of the usual gross violations of the agreement, since, as even schoolchildren know, the post of Bundesrat president is assumed by the individual "Bundesland" prime ministers in turn. Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts, we can say that the election of Von Weiszaecker, former member of the West Berlin parliament, to the post of deputy Bundestag president of the FRG is equally against the law.

We consider the fact that representatives of West Berlin, namely, members of the West Berlin parliament, are being sent to the so-called "European Parliament" a very serious violation of the quadripartite agreement. The obvious purpose of such action consists of involving West Berlin in the process of the West European state-political integration and disregarding the quadripartite agreement. The initiators of such provocative actions have fully ignored the circumstances that West Berlin has a peculiar political status determined by the quadripartite agreement which cannot be unilaterally violated either directly or indirectly. We can hardly pass over in silence the fact that the law adopted in the FRG about the so-called "European elections" has demonstratively set up election regulations for the election of deputies to the so-called "European Parliament" in the "land of Berlin," although it is a well-known fact that the FRG Bundestag has no such competence.

Let us say a few words about the attempts to justify illegal FRG activities as regards West Berlin by the excuse that these practices had existed before the quadripartite agreement has become valid. Such arguments cannot stand up to criticism. The Soviet Union never has agreed, not even in the past, that West Berlin should be integrated into the European Community, and the city never has been part of the FRG and never will be such a part.

Life itself and practical experience convincingly prove that the quadripartite agreement, which represents a balance of the interests of all participating sides, can function normally only when everyone respects it and observes it with the greatest fidelity. This means that all sides should painstakingly stick to the letter and to the spirit of this agreement, no matter whether they like it or not.

This is our point of view. We are aware of the fact that in implementing this agreement we can fully rely upon the mutual understanding and support of our friends and allies, as well as of all men who cherish peace and calm in this area of the world. In this connection I would like to refer to the statement made by Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Ninth SED Congress, when he mentioned the readiness of the GDR to develop relations with West Berlin and at the same time expressed the following warning: "Nevertheless, whoever tries in connection with West Berlin to fan tension in any manner whatsoever should remember from past experience that such actions are only likely to cause harm to the population of West Berlin. In addition to this, such actions would exert a negative effect upon the situation in Europe. Therefore, common sense in this respect is needed. Whoever may be concerned should adopt such a sensible attitude."

Question: What is the stand of the Soviet Union on the statements of West Berlin politicians, of the Bonn government and of bourgeois mass media, that the quadripartite agreement signed by the four powers should be applied to "the whole of Berlin" and what kind of intentions are masked behind this "thesis," which is obviously in contradiction to political realities?

Answer: Whoever has once briefly looked at the text of the quadripartite agreement is aware of the fact that it concerns only West Berlin and that it concerns only the settlement of questions regarding that city. Therefore, simple common sense permits us to draw only one conclusion: Namely, the conclusion that it is an agreement on West Berlin. In this connection I would like to recall an official document--the joint Soviet-American communique of 3 May 1972 on the results of the official visit paid by U.S. President Nixon to the USSR. The communique states as follows: "Both sides regard the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971 on the questions regarding the Western sectors of Berlin as a positive example of fruitful cooperation among the interested states, including the USSR and the United States."

This is a reasonable assessment of the objectives of the quadripartite agreement that takes into consideration the legal and political realities. You have rightly observed that many politicians in the West pretend that these realities do not exist. These politicians--"incorrigible diehards" as they are called--use every pretext to bring up again the thesis of the existence of a so-called four power status for "all of Berlin."

All those cling to this fiction want under no circumstances to put up with the existence of the GDR and its capital Berlin which is an inseparable constitutent part of the GDR and has the same legal status as any other part of the GDR. Let me remind you that in the GDR capital several dozens of the embassies of the majority of the countries in the world, among them the United States, England and France, have been opened and are operating.

Moreover, reference is made to some "original" rights of the three Western powers concerning "all of Berlin"--rights that allegedly are outside of the treaties. No one has ever possessed such rights. The Western powers have come to Berlin only on the basis of war-time agreements on Berlin, but Berlin always has been part of the former Soviet occupation zone. Where should these imagined "original" rights come from?

As far as the question of Berlin's general administration by the four powers is concerned, it actually existed until the three [Western] powers liquidated it through separate actions of their own, when they violated the pertinent quadripartite accords and decisions and as late as in 1948 severed the western sectors of the city from its natural setting. Why is it now being attempted to create the impression as if at that time nothing whatsoever had happened, and that the situation is just as it was before those events? Where does logic and common sense enter into this?

For many naturally the question arises as to what is behind all this. There can only be one reply: Behind the thesis of "all of Berlin" there is the open striving of those circles which do not want to put up under any circumstances with the results of World War II and the postwar developments on the European Continent. To reverse the historical developments, it is they who stubbornly speak of the "unresolved German question," the "not final borders" in Europe, or "Berlin becoming the capital of the Reich" again, and so forth. These utterances cannot be called anything but openly revanchist utterances. The Soviet Union and the GDR have determinedly repulsed all interfering activities against the political realities existing in Europe, against the GDR and its capital Berlin, and will continue to do so. Let those who speculate with the thesis of the existence of "all of Berlin" for nationalist and revanchist purposes not forget this.

Question: We think that the possibilities for using the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin for improving the situation in our city and for securing the normal and peaceful development of the external relations of West Berlin with the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist states are far from having been fully exhausted. Do you share this view? What possibilities that could be realized for West Berlin do you see in this respect?

Answer: The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have been and still are proceeding from the fact that the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin represents an important legal basis both for normalizing the situation in the agreement's immediate sphere of action and with respect to the safeguarding of the normal development of relations with the city in the most varied fields. During the time which has elapsed since the signing of the quadripartite agreement, the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist states have proven in practice their willingness to contribute to the solving of the problems of this city. It suffices to recall that, for example, the Soviet Union alone delivers goods such as oil and oil products, certain machinery, equipment and so forth which are important from the viewpoint of the city's viability. In 1978, for example, the biggest contract in the history of the USSR's relations with your city was concluded with the West Berlin Norsig company providing for the shipment of two complete plants for the production of liquid carbon dioxide at a total cost of DM72 million. This example illustrates that the Soviet orders enable the West Berlin economy to fill a considerable number of jobs.

The cultural relations between the Soviet Union and West Berlin and the contacts in the scientific and technical field are very intensive. Trade union relations have undergone a certain development in recent years. At the same time I share your opinion that the possibilities for using the quadripartite agreement are far from being exhausted. This applies both to trade and other contacts in various fields such as between social and youth organizations or in sports. It is natural that all that can only develop in practice if the quadripartite agreement is strictly observed, which incidentally also regulates this aspect. As far as the Soviet side is concerned, we have manifested our readiness for constructive cooperation with West Berlin more than once.

The Soviet Union, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, is for good and businesslike relations with West Berlin. "For the securing of the viability of the city and the respect of the legitimate rights of its inhabitants, we advocate that all sides observe and respect the spirit and letter of the quadripartite agreement, and we are firmly convinced that it is only on this basis that West Berlin can solve its problems and change from a troublemaker into a constructive element of peace and detente."

In conclusion, permit me, Comrade Mahle, to convey a cordial greeting and the most heartfelt wishes to all readers of the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT.

I thank you for the opportunity to speak on questions which undoubtedly concern the majority of the West Berlin inhabitants.

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN: ALARM, UNCERTAINTY REPLACE HOPE IN IRAN

LD101041 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 36 Signed to Press 4 Sep 79 p 6 LD

[Article by IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin: "With Koran and Saber!!!"]

[Text] Any revolution gives rise to hopes. Hopes of a better life. This was also the case in Iran. Unfortunately, "was" is precisely the word. Judging by reports coming in from that country, the hopes have been replaced by anxiety and alarm, uncertainty and disappointment.

It was hoped that the revolution would normalize the country's economic development and improve the position of working people, economist-theologians even promised to create "an economy of divine harmony."

Today in Iran approximately one-fourth of the entire labor force is out of work. The rate of inflation is growing. Industrial and housing construction has practically come to a standstill. There has been a sharp reduction in the level of production. The nationalization of a number of sectors has merely increased the bureaucratic apparatus. As yet oil is providing a lifeline. But the chaos in the economy is continuing to grow.

It was hoped that the revolution would radically democratize political life and make a reality of freedom of speech, assembly and demonstration. Today all publications which have expressed views at variance with the official religious-theological doctrine have been closed down and banned. People advocating progressive social transformations and the implementation of the slogans under which the masses launched their assault on the shah's regime are being persecuted under the pretext of "seeking out communists."

It was hoped that the revolution would mean respect for national minorities and their individuality and interests.

Today the fratricidal war in Kordestan is continuing. Demonstrations by other major ethnic groups have been suppressed. Those demanding equality and autonomy are declared traitors, they are executed and the religious fanaticism of the Shi'ite masses is being aroused against them.

Of course, revolution is a complex and often painful process. It takes time to cure chronic social ills. Errors and failures are possible. All this also applies to Iran. However, when you analyze the course of events you cannot get away from the impression that in this case it is not a matter of individual errors and false steps!!!!

So readers can get an idea of the spiritual (and political) atmosphere in present-day Iran, I will cite a few extracts from statements by those whom the revolution has swept to the summit of power.

This is what Ayatollah Khomeyni said in a holy day message to mankind: "The Muslim world is great, and it must demonstrate its strength. With our small Iranian society we raised a rebellion and defeated the superpowers. The governments of the world must know that Islam is invincible. Islam and the teachings of the Koran must triumph in all countries." The same man said a few days later on the occasion of another festival: "Islam was born and grew in blood. The founders of Islam always held a Koran to guide the people in one hand and, in the other, a saber to suppress criminals, traitors, conspirators and those who opposed Islamic rule.

On this day last year we were shedding blood and making sacrifices, and we are experiencing the same things in Kordestan now. But we do not fear blood and sacrifices. Islam is a religion of blood, and death for the sake of Islam means martyrdom. Let the traitors fear death. The soldiers, 'Guards of the Revolution' and gendarmes who have died for the sake of Islam will live forever."

Ayatollah Montazeri spoke on the occasion of the opening at the Central Bank of Iran of an account for donations to support Muslim liberation movements. Mentioning Afghanistan in particular in this connection, the Ayatollah said: "We can see how the superpowers, despite the fundamental political contradictions existing between them, have turned up in a single collective bloc against the oppressed peoples and are tightening the ring of the military-political and cultural blockade against the deprived."

Those are the kind of speeches that are being made!!!!

Nobody can deny the Iranian clergy's positive role in the anti-shah revolution. Nobody must deny the Iranian clergy's right to uphold its religious values and participate in its country's political life. But there is obviously room for doubt that a theocratic concept of the state will help Iran to become a modern and flourishing country.

It is obvious to me that the fueling of religious fanaticism, anticommunist hysteria and a desire to misrepresent the policy and intentions of a friendly country will not benefit the Iranian people. Another thing is also obvious to me. The coalition of political movements, forces and groups which secured victory for the revolution has already disintegrated. The Provisional Government--a government without power and without a desire for power--is virtually paralyzed. Bazargan's second attempt to resign testifies to the growth of tension between Tehran and Qom. Repression at the extreme left of the political spectrum automatically strengthens the extreme right and creates favorable soil for outside pressure--from those who continue to bewail the fate of the former monarch. All this is making the situation in the country unstable and fraught with conflicts and unexpected surprises.

TEHRAN CEREMONY TO MARK 'BLOODY FRIDAY' HELD

LD082301 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 8, TASS--Today Iran is widely commemorating those who fell a year ago from the bullets and shells of the shah's army and police in the Jaleh Square of the capital. The day when a mass demonstration was shot down in Tehran entered the history of the Iranian people's struggle against the shah's regime as the "bloody Friday."

Hundreds of thousands of people in Tehran came in the morning with red carnations to the square which after the revolution was named "The Square of the Fallen," in order to demonstrate once again unity and solidarity with those who gave their lives in the struggle for freedom, and put the beginning to the collapse of the shah's military-despotic regime, which was propped up by imperialism and Zionism.

Demonstrations and meetings were held today in many other Iranian cities.

IRANIAN KURDS DETERMINED TO FIGHT ON

LD070855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Tehran, 4 September TASS--As a result of a major armed operation, government forces and "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" have captured virtually all the cities in the west Azarbaydjan and Iranian Kordestan provinces where the Kurdish population lives. The Kurdish insurgents' main stronghold of Mahabad has fallen under assault from superior regular army forces equipped with the most sophisticated types of weapons and combat equipment.

According to a Tehran Radio report, in the cities occupied by the troops, arrests of active members of the Kurdish Democratic Party are continuing, and Islamic trials of those who offered armed resistance to the troops are being organized. At the same time, the mountain regions where the rebel detachments which did not surrender have hidden are being cut off. Demonstrations and meetings by the local population in support of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni are being organized in the cities.

The 64th Infantry Division Command has said in an appeal to the Kurdish population that Kordestan "has been and will always remain an inalienable part of Iran, counter to the plans of imperialism and Zionism!!!!"

Paris, 4 September--By capturing the Kurds' last stronghold of Mahabad, the French newspaper LE MATIN writes, the authorities have won only a minor victory, since the Kurds have not laid down their arms and are utterly determined to continue their struggle. The conflict in Kordestan, the newspaper says, will have a major impact on the immediate future in Iran.

KASPAROV SAYS TEHRAN SHOULD NOT IGNORE KURDISH DEMANDS

LD071356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] An AFP correspondent has reported from Iran about the emergency meeting in Qom between Prime Minister Bazargan and Ayatollah Khomeyni. According to the agency, the meeting was caused by the extremely tense situation in Iranian Kordestan. The statement of the official press spokesman only states that at the Qom meeting the prime minister asked the religious leader of Iran to move to Tehran, since Khomeyni's presence in the capital would, in the present situation, contribute to the speediest solution of the problems facing the country.

These two reports are in my view entirely complementary and provide some chance of summing up the present situation in Iran. Iranian troops are completing extensive combat operations in the Kurdish provinces, especially in the Mahabad area. They have, according to latest data, captured yet another settlement in that area, Piranshahr, and have given a 24-hour ultimatum to the Kurds in Saqqez. The military operations involve a wide use of artillery, armored vehicles and aircraft. There has been loss of life on both sides. But the majority of Kurds prefer not to surrender but to withdraw from the battlefield to the mountains. In this way the conflict in Iranian Kordestan is only worsening and threatens to become protracted. At the same time Tehran should evidently not ignore the general Kurdish indignation at the actions of the Iranian authorities. Thus according to an Iranian radio report, the population and [word indistinct] of the city of Mahabad have emphatically demanded the immediate cessation of military operations in Iranian Kordestan and asked Khomeyni to grant a general amnesty for the Kurds.

This statement was made immediately after the announcement of Tehran's intention to set up special Islamic tribunals to try Kurds. As you see the situation in Iran is very tense, and from this point of view one can fully understand Prime Minister's Bazargan's wish to enlist the support of Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni to overcome the crisis situation.

Bazargan Visit to Kordestan

LD082259 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 8, TASS--A government delegation led by Prime Minister Bazargan concluded a fact-finding trip to Iranian Kurdistan. According to delegation member, Sabbaghian, the minister of the interior, all Iranian regions populated by Kurds are at present controlled by government troops.

Tehran Radio transmitted an army command appeal to the Kurdish population, recommending all Kurds to hand over to the authorities in the next five days all tanks, armoured troop-carriers, mortars and other weaponry.

EEC COLONIZING POLICY TOWARDS IRAN SCORED

NC081753 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 7 Sep 79 NC

[Nikolay Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Last month representatives of the new Iran met for the first time with representatives of the EEC, whose members include the FRG, Italy, France and Britain, and reviewed the important question of the unequal relationship between Iran and the EEC.

In the past, the EEC's increase in customs duties on imported goods, including those from Iran, seriously endangered the sale of Iranian goods in foreign markets. At that time, the Iranian Government attempted to persuade the EEC to give Iran concessions and privileges for its exports to EEC member countries. But the EEC only consented to the purchase of goods like currants, apricots, caviar and carpets, and categorically refused to open the way for the sale of new industrial products.

In EEC customs duties requirements, the increase in import tax is [words indistinct]. This policy is creating an obstacle for the export of Iranian industrial goods to EEC countries. In reality, crude oil is the only thing these countries want to buy in large quantities, for they want to benefit from the revenue it generates in their own establishments.

As you have observed, Western capitalist countries are tied to their own well-known policies; that is, they are trying at all costs to retain Iran as a source of crude oil. They have closed the door to the export of industrial products from your country to the world market, thus preventing the advancement of your national industries.

At the same time, the EEC states are greatly increasing their exports to Iran. According to statistics by the Central Bank of Iran, these exports tripled during the past 5 years from $1.1 billion in 1974 to over $6 billion in 1978. During the same period, Iranian exports to the EEC went from $100 million to $145 million. As a result, the Iranian market was filled with various goods from these countries, most of which could have been produced by Iranian industries.

EEC trade policies with regards to Iran have been so colonizing that even the shah's regime considered a review of Iranian-EEC trade relations. Talks continued for more than 5 years and achieved nothing, for representatives from the capitalist community were not willing to acceed to Iran's wishes. The shah's government, which was securely tied to international imperialism, did not have the capability to defend Iran's interests, nor did it show even an inclination to do so.

The new Iranian leadership has announced that it is certain to establish equal, mutually beneficial trade relations with other nations. It intends to end the old relations, by which the capitalists gained, and to begin the social and economic growth of the nation.

The Government of the Iranian Republic cannot tolerate the EEC's colonizing policies, and in this regard, a statement by an EEC representative is worth noting. He said that unlike in the past, the EEC is not willing to acceed to concessions and privileges that Iran has been trying to obtain for a long time. [sentence as heard]

The facts show that the West European monopolies, which want to continue with their unequal relations with Iran, have not yet learned their lessons or heeded the warnings from recent events in Iran.

TUNISIA'S NOUIRA, SOVIET DELEGATE SPEAK AT TUNIS MEETING

LD091740 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, September 8, TASS--It is necessary to grant to the Arab people of Palestine the right to self-determination and to the creation of its own state in order to achieve a just and durable peace in the Middle East, general secretary of the Socialist Destour Party of Tunisia, prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia, Hedi Nouira said here, delivering a policy statement at the Tenth Congress of the Socialist Destour Party under way here. He emphasized the need for the return of all Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

Representatives of political organizations and parties of other countries also spoke at the congress.

The USSR consistently declares for establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East through joint efforts of all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and other international organizations, said the head of the delegation of Soviet public, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation E.F. Karpova. Peace must be based on complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands and the granting of the legitimate rights to self-determination and creation of an independent state to the Arab people of Palestine.

KOSYGIN DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Seen off by Officials

LD090924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow for Addis Ababa on an official friendly visit. At Vnukovo Airport Comrade Kosygin was seen off by Comrades Grishin, Ustinov, Tikhonov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. Among those seeing him off was Tsegaye Meshesha, Ethiopia's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Members of Delegation

LD090954 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left Moscow for Addis Ababa today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia.

In the tour, Aleksey Kosygin is being accompanied by Zurab Pataridze, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Chief Marshal of Air Force Pavel Kutakhov, deputy minister of defence of the USSR, Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade, and others.

GUINEA, KAMPUCHEA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD081834 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 8, TASS--(TASS-PRENSA LATINA)--Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of Guinea, who is taking part in the work of the sixth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, and Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, who is now here, stated on Friday the two countries' intention to establish diplomatic relations between them.

AFRICAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD061453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A meeting between representatives of the Soviet public and leaders and activists from tropical African countries' societies for friendship with the USSR is currently taking place at Moscow's House of Friendship with the peoples of foreign countries.

The participants in the meeting are exchanging opinions on questions of further strengthening and expanding friendly and cultural ties between the public in the USSR and the African states and increasing the friendship societies' participation in the struggle for lasting peace, detente, disarmament, against apartheid and racism, and for the national liberation of the peoples of southern Africa.

Apart from Moscow the guests from Africa will visit Alma-Ata, where they will familiarize themselves with Soviet Kazakhstan's achievements in the sphere of developing the national economy, science and culture.

KIRILENKO SPEECH AT 30 AUGUST MAGNITOGORSK AWARD CEREMONY

LD071141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "The Unfading Glory of the 5-Year Plans: The Presentation of the Order of Lenin to Magnitogrosk"]

[Text] Magnitogorsk, 30 August--A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet took place here today to mark the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Magnitogorsk City.

CPSU Gorkom and Raykom members, city and rayon soviet deputies, production frontrunners, scientific and cultural figures, representatives of public organizations and guests from agricultural regions under the city's patronage assembled at the Ordzhonikidze metallurgists' new culture center.

The session participants enthusiastically elected a presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A speech was delivered by A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present.

A.P. Kirilenko's Speech

A.P. Kirilenko conveyed to the people of Magnitogorsk warm greetings and cordial congratulations on the high award from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, loyal continuator of Lenin's cause, outstanding leader of our party and the Soviet state and ardent fighter for peace and social progress throughout the world.

A truly heroic destiny fell to Magnitogorsk, A.P. Kirilenko went on. Its very birth was directly connected with the new era whose roots lie in October 1917. The metallurgical combine and the new socialist city were the offspring of the entire country, and the life-giving force of the Soviet peoples' fraternity is clearly manifested here. Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Azerbaijanis, Bashkirs, Tatars, representatives of more than 40 nationalities live and work here harmoniously, shoulder to shoulder, as a united family. Young people and their vanguard--the militant Komsomol--acted as the shock force in construction. One of the highly qualified, shock detachments of the Soviet working class, whose heart and cementing force is the party organization, became established and grew strong in the Magnitka area.

The idea of creating the Urals-Kuznetsk coal and metallurgical base, set out in the plan of Lenin's State Committee for the Electrification of Russia, was implemented brilliantly in practice. The city on Magnitnaya Hill with its metallurgical combine has become a reliable forward post of socialist industry.

The half-century which separates us from that time gives us the opportunity to see even more clearly the magnitude of the feat accomplished here. And the first thing to arouse admiration and pride in more than one generation to come will be the fact that then, with limited material resources and relatively simple working tools, the metallurgical plant was constructed and commissioned in a very short period. Remarkably, it only took 2.5 years for Magnitka to begin producing pig iron. [paragraph continues]

And the entire plant complex with the full cycle of metallurgical production was created in 5 years. The builders of Magnitka literally compressed time, astounding the world with their labor feat.

Equally importantly, the activity of the Magnitogorsk people also constituted the creation of new, advanced elements in the complex area of human relations. A socialist attitude to work was developed during day-to-day work on the great construction site. A collectivist psychology and morality were formed and just, genuinely humane mutual relations became established between individual, collective and society, between citizen and socialist state. The character of Soviet people was forged--the character of active creators of a new life, organically uniting high ideology, industry and enterprise and selfless devotion to Leninist ideas.

That is why for us so much merges in the legendary word "Magnitka."

Sharing his impressions, A.P. Kirilenko noted that Magnitogorsk is now a large modern city, with a population of nearly half-a-million.

Here, naturally, there are no monuments with the dust of centuries on them. Monuments here are relatively young, but they express magnificently that for which Soviet people live and work. The first construction workers' room, the monument to the first Magnitka Komsomol members, the "Front and Rear" memorial, the obelisk in honor of the smelting of the 250-millionth ton of steel--all these symbolize outstanding achievements for the motherland's sake.

In presenting the Order of Lenin to the city, I would particularly like to stress the significance of its citizens' heroic deeds in the fiery years of the Great Patriotic War. Tens of thousands of them fought courageously in the active forces against the German fascist aggressors. On 22 June 1941, the city's working people began the front watch which continued until Victory Day, until the enemy's unconditional surrender.

The Magnitogorsk working people's labor in those terrible years was similar to the combat feats of servicemen on the field of combat. The Magnitogorsk working people did all that was demanded of them to defend the motherland, and did it with real Urals staunchness and skill. They had to begin smelting armorplate in open-hearth furnaces not adapted for that purpose, and it was done. Tank armor was needed--for the first time in world practice they rolled it on blooming mills. Cast turrets were required for heavy tanks--they were produced. Ships and attack planes were clad in armorplate manufactured in Magnitogorsk. Tens of thousands of tanks and millions of mines and shells were produced from Magnitka steel.

Glory to those who forged our military victory at the front and in the rear, who did everything to establish peace in the world and to bring about out motherland's further prosperity along the paths of communist building.

Today, in the International Year of the Child, A.P. Kirilenko continued, I would particularly like to speak of the great and unforgettable feat of women in the Patriotic War. They directly took part in battles and carried out difficult duties in medical battalions and field hospitals. Millions of women, having seen their husbands and brothers off to the front, undertook posts in factories and kolkhozes and mastered new professions, including those which were traditionally men's.

And, in addition to their truly selfless labor, which enabled the rear services to feed the fighting troops, our women carried out another feat, as necessary as life itself and as sacred as the people's future. [paragraph continues]

In the most difficult wartime conditions, without, as the saying goes, a father's hand, they raised their children--a new generation of the people to be makers of history and the decisive force in human progress.

Deep respects and warm gratitude to you, dear women, and cordial wishes for prosperity and great happiness. There is a profound, people's wisdom in the fact that we customarily speak about sincerely our motherland.

A.P. Kirilenko went on to stress that our country, building communism, is steadily advancing to new peaks of economic, social and cultural progress. The last three 5-year plans have been characterized by steady development of all sectors of the national economy and, because of that, rising working people's living standards. It is indicative that the national income in 1978 was more than double the 1965 level. Workers' and employees' wages and kolkhoz members' work payments have increased. In comparsion with 1965, social consumption funds have increased 150 percent and housing conditions have improved for more than 140 million people.

A considerable contribution has been made to national economic development by the working people of one of the major Urals industrial oblasts--Chelyabinskaya, which includes Magnitogorsk. Today about 16 million tons of steel per year is melted with the Magnitka trade mark, that is, about 1 ton in every 10 we produce. The calibration and metal goods and metallurgical plants provide one-fifth of all the metal goods output. Moreover every day the country receives a large quatity of cement, sewn goods, footwear and many other products from here.

A major achievement for Magnitogorsk people and, I would say, an achievement of statewide significance is their increased labor productivity and more efficient use of equipment. Characteristically, in recent years the metallurgical combine has increased steel melting altogether by nearly 3 million tons, although no new production capacities have been introduced. The labor productivity of blast furnace operators, steel founders and rolling mill operators is 60 percent higher here than the average for the sector. Profitability is high. The combine provides the country's cheapest pig iron, steel and rolled steel.

In the current 5-year plan Magnitka, which is known for the wide scope of its socialist competition, creativity and initiative, has been the initiator of many patriotic initiatives. In marking your city's 50th anniversary, a good word must be said about the current labor deeds of the "Magnitostroy" trust collective, which was recently awarded the Order of the October Revolution. The Mahgnitogorsk construction workers have laid the foundations for round-the-clock construction and installation work in harsh climate conditions, and for the financially autonomous teams' and sectors' movement to fulfill 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule, revise outdated technical norms and introduce round-the-clock comprehensive work schedules.

We are all vitally interested in agricultural matters. Much has been done to develop agriculture. Last year our country gathered in the biggest grain harvest in its entire agricultural history. This year, frankly, turned out to be difficult. Severe frosts struck unusually hard in winter, and the spring was cold and lengthy. Drought struck a number of extensive zones in the summer. In this connection additional measures were adopted centrally and locally to mitigate the effects of unfavorable weather factors and insure the necessary level of agricultural output.

At present, since the harvest is not yet finished, it would be premature to say what sort of yield we will obtain. I would like to stress that we expect relatively good [neplokhyye] results in agriculture in all oblasts in the Urals and Siberia, including you, the people of Chelyabinskaya Oblast, and your neighbors. The main thing now is to harvest fully all that has been grown, to prevent losses and preserve the quality of produce.

Much has been done in all spheres of our life in recent years. While giving due credit to what has been achieved and taking pride in it, at the same time we clearly see the unresolved economic problems and difficulties. They are associated to a significant extent with objective conditions which have emerged. These involve, in particular, the fact that, as a result of the unfavorable demographic situation in a number of parts of the country, the manpower balance is under strain, and particular urgency is attached to the task of insuring nearly all production growth through increased labor productivity, with virtually unchanged numbers of working people. The problem of supplying the national economy with fuel and raw materials is becoming increasingly complex, and expenditure on extracting them is increasing substantially because of the need to open up remote and difficult deposits.

In order to insure the Soviet economy's dynamic development in the next, 11th 5-Year Plan and in the longer term, on L.I. Brezhnev's initiative special attention is being devoted to building up the capacities of our fuel and energy complex, and efforts are being directed toward the elaboration of a scientific, profoundly considered and economically substantiated program to provide for increasing preferential growth in the power industry.

The Central Committee is also showing concern for the balanced development of such vitally important sectors of the national economy as transport, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and chemicals. At the same time everything necessary will continue to be done to further develop agriculture and expand consumer goods production.

Work is now getting under way on implementing the measures envisaged by the recently published party Cental Committee resolution on further improving the economic machinery and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving planning. These measures are aimed at insuring that social production is directed still more toward improving work efficiency and quality, achieving high national economic end-results and meeting growing social and individual requirements more fully. The important purpose of these measures lies in strengthening plan, financial and labor discipline and improving the organization and harmonious running of work by enterprises and sectors and all economic bodies.

As before, democratic centralism remains a firm principle of management in our country. The CPSU Central Committee and government decisions embrace both its aspects--the strengthening of centralism, and the development of democratic foundations in management and the expansion of association and enterprise rights. These resolutions provide for the implementation of the provision on labor collectives enshrined in the USSR Constitution. Their rights are broadening in terms of organizing production in labor, determining conditions for incentives to workers and using economic incentive funds.

In modern production conditions there is an even greater need for high organization, labor discipline and order in production, for fulfillment of pledges for contract deliveries and for strict observance of legality in economic relations.

Naturally, work on improving organization and order in production must be headed by party organizations, with the wide involvement of trade union and Komsomol organizations, people's control organs and labor collectives.

Primary party organizations must make full use of the right to monitor administration economic activity, analyze progress in fulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges and reveal potential for improving production efficiency. They must orient working people not only to achieve quantitative indicators but also--this is particularly important--to struggle for high quality produce, savings in resources, materials and manpower and efficient use of the achievements of science and technology.

A. P. Kirilenko went on to state that the most important and crucial task now is to successfully complete the current year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole. You, Magnitogorsk comrades, he said, will doubtless agree that you have every potential for continuing to increase your contribution to national economic development. In this connection the speaker drew attention to the need to step up work on fulfilling the decision adopted in 1975 on the modernization and further development of the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine and the improvement of cultural and consumer conditions for its workers. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and other departments, organizations and enterprises directly involved, he said, must do everything in their power to implement that resolution.

Today would not seem to be a very suitable occasion for recalling shortcomings, but as communists we must not ignore them. There is no doubt that you Magnitogorsk people will adopt appropriate measures in good time to eliminate existing shortcomings, improve the quality of rolled steel and create new types of steel.

A. P. Kirilenko also noted the need to step up work on purifying the city's air.

The party and country, the speaker continued, know that the communists of Magnitogorsk and the whole Chelyabinskaya Oblast Party Organization have always fulfilled with honor the tasks facing them. Permit me to express the CPSU Central Committee's firm confidence that they will also set an example in successfully fulfilling new plans for communist building.

Nationwide labor in building communism is not only our country's main force for all-round progress. It is at the same time, an important source of the Soviet state's stable international positions and influence on the course of world events.

The outstanding significance of the international activity of our party and the Soviet state is acknowledged throughout the world. People on all continents and in all countries pay tribute to the major contribution of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the cause of world peace, detente and disarmament.

The fruits of the broad and multifaceted international activity of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies are clearly visible in comparing the situation in the world today with the situation quite recently, in the late sixties. At that time the global political situation was considerably more complex and strained than now, imperialism was calling into question the results of World War II, and the strategic nuclear arms race was proceeding in an uncontrolled way, at a frantic pace.

Now the operations framework for the supporters of "cold war" is limited. Detente and cooperation are gathering strength. It has been possible notably to lessen the threat of nuclear conflict.

The successes are determined above all by the fact that implementation of the policy of detente and consolidating peace has become the socialist community countries' common cause. Examining the results of the recent Crimea meetings and talks between the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman and leaders of the fraternal socialist community countries and states, assessed highly and fully approved Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's activity. The 1979 Crimea meetings and talks constitute an important stage on the path of further strengthening collaboration between fraternal countries in resolving both domestic and international tasks.

Our party considers disarmament to be the main factor in consolidating peace. Ending the arms race means making detente irreversible. A major event on this path was the signing of the SALT II treaty in Vienna by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter. Its full implementation would be of tremendous significance, not only from a military viewpoint. The implementation of that treaty would create favorable preconditions for strengthening and further deepening the processes of political detente and developing cooperation between states belonging to different social systems.

There are, you know, many obstacles on this path. There are certain circles in the United States, and also in certain other countries, who make no secret of the fact that they would like to prevent the treaty from coming into force. What does this indicate? Above all, that there are still forces--and relatively influential forces--which want to derail detente. It also indicates that unflagging vigilance is needed now as never before against the intrigues of those who nurture aggressive plans.

Certain American figures, in calling for a new arms buildup, refer to the need to insure America's security. We in the USSR are well aware of the concern of citizens of any country, including the United States, for their country's security. However, we must ask: Is the stockpiling of new types of weapons a means of insuring security? Of course not. Now that there are already mountains of weapons in the world, further movement along that path does not strengthen but undermines the security of the United States itself and other countries. The sole reliable path to security in modern times is to end the arms race and reduce existing weapon stockplies.

In order to justify their actions in whipping up the arms race, detente opponents keep on talking about the "Soviet threat." But the lie about the "Soviet threat" is refuted by the reality of our policy. It is the foreign policy of the USSR, acting with the socialist community countries in the world arena, that serves as the decisive factor in normalizing the world situation and deepening detente.

Concerning the question of China, the speaker noted that its aggression against Socialist Vietnam, its continuing pressure on Vietnam, Beijing's open desire to obtain access to Western arsenals, and its attempts to poison the situation in the Southeast Asia through the notorious refugee problem are all links in a single chain. In other words, China's foreign policy is a factor poisoning the international atmosphere. This has to be reckoned with.

As is well known, the USSR invariably strives to insure that relations with China develop on a healthy basis, to mutual advantage and in a really good-neighborly way.

In conclusion the speaker stressed that the CPSU and Soviet Government will persistently strive for full implementation of the program for further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and peoples' independence. While continuing to struggle firmly and consistently to deepen detente, end the arms race and consolidate peace, at the same time we must display constant concern for our country's defense capability and insure that our valorous armed forces have everything necessary to defend our great socialist motherland's sacred borders.

A.P. Kirilenko then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award to Magnitogorsk and, to tumultuous applause from those present, attached the Order of Lenin to its banner.

Henceforth, he said, the order of the great Lenin will shine alongside the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the banner of Magnitogorsk, inspiring Magnitogorsk people to new achievements for the sake of triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideals.

(Comrade A.P. Kirilenko's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause).

Speakers at the session--P.S. Grishchenko, first secretary of Magnitogorsk CPSU Gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Ovsyannikov, senior operator at the metallurgical combine; A.D. Goronkova, team leader of the "Magnitostroy" trust and USSR State Prize winner; Hero of Socialist Labor Yu V. Bukatin, first secretary of Kizilskiy CPSU Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.I. Rubanov, secretary of the Mining and Metallurgical Institute Party Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor D.P. Galkin, director of the metallurgical combine; and M.G. Voropayev, first secretary of Chelyabinskiy CPSU Obkom--expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high assessment of their labor--the labor of all the generations of Magnitogorsk people who contributed to the creation of the metallurgical combine and the remarkable city on Magnitnaya Hill. They noted that the socialist competition launched on the leading collectives' initiative to greet the 50th anniversary of Magnitka in a worthy way has raised to a new level the creative activeness of workers, engineers and technicians and all the city's working people and augmented their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The speakers stressed that the domestic and foreign policy being implemented by the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman, promotes our motherland's further prosperity, the dynamic development of its economy and culture, the steady improvement of Soviet people's well-being and the insuring of lasting peace on earth.

The participants in the ceremony adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhenv.

KOSYGIN TOURS ARMENIAN CAPITAL EN ROUTE TO ETHIOPIA

LD092110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 79 LD

[Text] As we have already reported, Aleksey Kosygin left Moscow today for Addis Ababa on an official friendly visit.

En route to Ethiopia he made a stop in Yerevan. Today Comrade Kosygin met leading officials of the Armenian SSR. Comrade Demirchyan talked about the work of the republican party organization in mobilizing the workers to fulfill the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin conveyed greetings and best wishes from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In the conversation, Aleksey Nikolayevich dwelt on the basic tasks relating to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 5-year plan.

Comrade Kosygin made a trip through the Armenian capital, visited Abovyan, the young developing center in the republic, where he inspected industrial enterprises, new construction sites, and the memorial complex in honor of the 150th anniversary of Armenia's becoming a part of Russia. He also visited Lake Sevan. In the evening, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin attended a concert in Yerevan in the chamber music hall.

USTINOV CONCLUDES IZHEVSK VISIT, LEAVES FOR MOSCow

LD081514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union , who has been in Izhevsk, has had talks with the party economic aktiv of the Udmurt ASSR. Marisov, first secretary of the obkom, and other leaders of the ASSR and Izhevsk told of the struggle of the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 25th party congress, the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan, of the course of harvesting and also the realization of the plans for economic and social development.

Comrade Ustinov noted that the approach of the end of the 5-year plan demands ever more intensive and effective work. At the meeting, stress was laid on the increasing importance of the rational use of fuel and energy resources and economizing on raw and other materials for the dynamic development of production. There was a discussion of questions of the organization of work in the light of the demands of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on further improving the economic mechanizm and the tasks of the party and state organs, and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and raising the effect of the economic mechanism on increasing the production and quality of work.

Comrade Ustinov visited Izhevek mechanical works, where he took an interest in questions regarding the fulfillment of production tasks and the work and living conditions of the workers. He also visited one of the military units of the Red Banner Urals Military District, where he acquainted himself with the state of combat and political training and the life and living conditions of the servicemen.

Today, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov left for Moscow.

USSR MINISTER VIEWS OIL, GAS SECTOR'S ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD071116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kazmin interview with S. A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry under the rubric "Today Is All-Union Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day": "Rivers of Energy"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Oil and gas extraction workers and the builders of the underground transport arteries and fields celebrate their professional holiday today. PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Kazmin asked USSR Minister of the Gas Industry S.A. Orudzhev to tell our readers how collectives in these sectors are fulfilling the year's tasks and about the labor successes with which they are greeting the holiday:

It is well known that the economy's development has been accompanied by a constant increase in oil and gas consumption, the minister said. Their importance as vital chemical raw materials and high-grade energy sources can scarcely by exaggerated.

In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan alone oil and gas condensate extraction increased by 81 million tons. This year it is planned to give the national economy 593 million tons of "black gold." In the last 20 years no country in the world has achieved such a stable and high growth rate in extraction. The Soviet Union is now the world's mightiest oil power. The outstanding achievements of West Siberia's oil industry workers are to be admired. In 1965-1978 oil extraction there increased from 1 to 254 million tons. The successful fulfillment of the targets for building up the region's energy potential are the result of the efforts of a large collective of production workers, geologists, construction workers, machine builders and people of other professions. They are opening up the territory's riches proprietorially, thoroughly and on a truly Siberian scale.

Gas industry workers are making a big contribution to building up the economy's raw material and fuel and energy foundation. The gas industry is technologically linked with virtually every major sector of the national economy and has a direct impact on their efficient development. It is developing in full accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. It is anticipated that 406 billion cubic meters of gas will be extracted this year. That is considerably higher than the level of extraction envisaged for the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan by the "main directions for the development of the USSR national economy for 1976-1980." The sector's rapid development rate is the result of the accelerated start of exploitation of new fields in West Siberia, Turkmenia and Orenburgskaya Oblast. In the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the gas extraction program will be exceeded by 20 billion cubic meters. The USSR unified gas supply system is operating successfully.

The creation of a vast gas and chemical complex in Orenburgskaya Oblast is a considerable labor achievement. Some 45 billion cubic meters of gas a year are now extracted and processed there. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cordially congratulated all those who took part in the construction and commissioning of the "Soyuz" underground transport highway and the Orenburg gas and chemical complex. In the entire history of the development of our national gas industry no gas-producing region has experienced such rapid and large-scale growth as West Siberia. The accelerated introduction of this region's vast gas deposits into the national economy will be of decisive importance for the sector's development in both the 10th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

Among the tasks we are working to solve is that of developing the continental shelf's oil and gas reserves. The successful implementation of this program will require the entire sector to mobilize creative and labor efforts to the maximum and to display innovatory drive and a bold engineering approach to solving highly complex technical problems. Over the next few years we will have to sharply expand operations in old offshore fields and reach out into the waters of the Baltic and other seas.

Today I want to make special mention of the role of collectives of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in the development of the two fuel and energy sectors. Main pipelines, pumping and compressor stations, industrial installations, highways, apartment blocks and social, cultural and consumer facilities are all products of the hands and the hard creative work of the construction and installation workers. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan collectives of the Ministry of Construction of the Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises commissioned 28,300 km of main pipelines, 122 compressor and 79 pumping stations, field installations for the treatment of 119 million tons of "black gold" and 116 billion cubic meters of gas and a considerable amount of housing and other projects. The total volume of construction and assembly work amounted to almost R10 billion.

In what remains of the year there are crucial tasks to be solved, the chief of which is to commission the planned capaciites for extracting, refining and transporting oil and gas. This will make it possible to guarantee the supply of valuable fuels and raw materials to the national economy in the fall and wintertime. The country's attention is riveted on the construction teams which are laying the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk-Novopskov gas main and the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline and building the Belozero gas processing plant, a complex of oilfields on the Buzachi Peninsula and other installations.

Making thrifty and rational use of fuel and energy resources and observing a very strict policy of saving these resources are among the tasks which are being given priority. We must wage a determined struggle against waste and for thrift in the use of oil and gas.

SOVIET COMMISSIONS EXAMINE FOOD INDUSTRY OUTPUT

LD072214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 7 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A joint meeting of the Commissions for Consumer Goods and Trade of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today.

The deputies examined how the ministries of the food, meat and dairy industry of the USSR are implementing the proposals of the standing commissions to increase output. As known, it is envisaged to produce 23-25 percent more foodstuffs as compared with the past 5-year plan period, to considerably increase their quality and to broaden the range.

In the past 3 years more than R5.8 billion have been invested in the development of the food, meat and dairy industry. A number of new enterprises have been put into operation. Enterprises in operation are being reconstructed. During this period the food industry has marketed above the plan various goods worth R1 billion.

The ministries are constantly trying to find reserves to increase the output of goods and first of all of those the demand for which is not being fully met. Quite a few proposals to carry out this task were submitted by deputies at the sessions of the Supreme Soviet and at the meeting of the standing commissions. These proposals concern the more effective use of raw materials, the reduction of losses in the procurement, storage and processing and the mastering of new forms of food.

The deputies adopted recommendations aimed at speeding up the development of the food, meat and dairy industries.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 7-9 SEP

LD090806/LD100222 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7, 8, and 9 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

7 September

It is reported from Tulskaya Oblast that harvesting in the Non-Chernozem Zone this year is difficult. Grain is stunted and sparse with many weeds. Some farms are threshing only seven quintals of grain per hectare and blaming the late and capricious spring, dry June and constant rains in July. However, Novaya Zhizn collective farm has grown an excellent harvest in spite of the weather thanks to its high standard of land husbandry. Other farms should follow this example. (1100 GMT)

In Novosibirskaya Oblast grain crops are sown on 2,256,000 hectares. The harvest is quite good all over. The pledge is to sell no less than 1.6 million tons of grain to the state. In the field are 12,000 combine harvesters and 8,600 reapers. (2100 GMT)

8 September

The reaping of grain on the last million hectares, the third, began today in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. (0100 GMT)

Uzbek farmers have procured 800,000 tons of seed corn. Leading brigades in the Hungry Steppe are threshing 100 quintals per hectare and more. (0205 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers have sent to procurement points nearly 2.5 million tons of grain. (0305 GMT)

Farmers in Kurganskaya Oblast have begun reaping cereals on the second millionth hectare. Recently many farms have experienced a gap between reaping and threshing. Frequent rains are adding to the difficulties. Grain harvesters are being fitted with special attachments to work in bad weather conditions. (0500 GMT)

The harvesting of grain corn has begun in Moldavia. This year more than half the crop in the republic has been grown by industrial technology. Corn grown in this way is giving 60 quintals per hectare and more. (0500 GMT)

The harvest is coming to an end in the Mordovskaya ASSR. Grain crops remain to be threshed on the last 70,000 hectares. The machine operators of the western Urals have reaped grain on half the total area. The rate of the harvest is higher than last year's. (0700 GMT)

In Azerbaijan harvesting units have gone out into the cotton fields and machine gathering of raw cotton has started. (0830 GMT)

From Barnaul it has been reported that Altayskiy Kray machine operators are reaping grain on the third million hectares. (0900 GMT)

The flow of grain from Kazakhstan is increasing. Agricultural workers of Vachasov State Farm in Kustanaskaya Oblast, are the first to complete tasks of the 5-year plan in the sale of grain to the state ahead of schedule. A total of 55,000 tons of grain has been delivered. (0900 GMT)

In the Kuybyshevskaya Volga area work is coming to an end. Grain has now been threshed on the second million hectares. (1200 GMT)

9 September

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, more than 250,000 tons of grain crops have reached elevators. (0100 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, harvesting is in progress on the penultimate, the four millionth hectare. Cereals have been threshed on nearly 2 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

Moldavian farms are harvesting sugar and getting 400 quintals per hectare and more. They are also procuring fodder from the beets. This year nearly 4 million tons of beets will be sent for processing. (0500 GMT)

In Belorussia, winter crops are sown on half of the planned area--600,000 hectares. (0500 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast autumn plowing is under way on the second million hectare. (0900 GMT)

According to a report from Petrovpavlovsk, good weather prevails in north Kazakhstan and machinery is involved in transporting this season's Yubileynaya-20 grain. The crops are of good quality but many stands are lodged. (0905 GMT)

The harvesting of grain is in full swing in eastern regions of the country. Nearly 18,000 harvesting units are in operation in Kustanayska steppes. More than 30,000 trucks and tractor-trailers are operating on the field-threshing floor-elevator route. (1400 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray, 24-hour shifts are being worked on fields. (1400 GMT)

An average of about 1 million hectares are being sown to winter crops every 24 hours. The work rate recently has risen even higher as the front switches to the south. Many farms in the Non-Chernozen Zone of the RSFSR have considerably extended the sowing area. The sowing plan has been considerably overfulfilled in such oblasts as Leningradskaya, Kostromskaya and Ryazanskaya. More rye is being sown following a shortage of this crop in recent years. About 39 million hectares have been plowed for winter crops in the country, which is considerably more than at the same time last year. (6000 GMT)

ALMA-ATA REPORTS GRAIN DELIVERIES IN KAZAKHSTAN

AU071450 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 7 Sep 79 AU

[Summary] Kuybyshevskiy Rayon in Kokshetavskaya Oblast has delivered about 16,500 tons of grain to the granaries, thus exceeding the target more than 50 percent. "Having threshed just a little more than one-third of the area under ear crops, Mayskiy Rayon farmers were the first in Pavlodarskaya Oblast to fulfill socialist pledges for grain sales to the state."

Several new granaries were put into service for the present harvest campaign in Kustanayskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and other oblasts in Kazakhstan. "Virgin land grain procurement enterprises are now capable of receiving at least a million tons of grain daily at the height of the harvest. This is sufficient to provide a reliable storage for the entire crop."

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS 1127

LD051558 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 5, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1127, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the study of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

Its initial period of revolution is 89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth 300, minimum distance 226 kilometres. The orbit's inclination is 81.4 degrees.

Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

SCIENTISTS PREPARE FOR NEW BIOLOGICAL SPACE EXPERIMENTS

LD302340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 August--TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova writes:

Instruments that are due to be set up on the next Soviet bio-satellite have been sent from Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union. One of the instruments is an electric dynamic Kata--thermometer intended for a joint Soviet-Czechoslovak experiment called "heat exchange" on the study of the cooling properties of the environment inweightlessness. Also ready is a second Soviet-Czechoslovak experiment called "Incubator-1" that will study the effect ofweightlessness on the development of the fetus of birds.

Specialists from the socialist countries taking part in the Intercosmos program, as well as from the United States and France, will take part in the experiments on the Soviet bio-satellite.

International cooperation in the field of cosmic biology began on the Soviet satellites Cosmos-782 and Cosmos-936. The joint research on the latest bio-satellite is a continuation of this program.

Research into the embryonic development of mammals and birds inweightlessness is being planned for the first time. Studies of space flight conditions on living organisms, including rats and female quails, as well as vegetable fibers, will be continued.

Experiments in radiation medicine are also planned. This will enable scientists to obtain the necessary information to improve protection from cosmic radiation.

USSR LAUNCHES NEW POLAR RESEARCH SHIP

LD071011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[TASS report: "A Laboratory for the Polar Explorers"]

[Text] Leningrad--The USSR state flag has been hoisted on the Otto Shmidt--the world's first scientific research icebreaker--which was built at the Admiralteyskoye association. Thus, a unique kind of subsidiary of the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute has been commissioned: It is intended for work in corners of the Arctic where access is difficult.

TRANSCAUCASUS MILITARY DISTRICT INSTITUTES EDUCATION MEASURES

LD060809 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Lt Gen A. Overchuk, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District Political Directorate: "Our Inviolable Fraternity"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people's internationalism has a firm, objective basis. Nevertheless, we understand perfectly that internationalists are not born but made. It is precisely for this reason that our party, fulfilling the behests of V.I. Lenin, devotes so much attention to fostering internationalist awareness in the Soviet people. The importance of this work is reaffirmed in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

Each of our units and subunits is a small part of the multinational Soviet society. I have cited the names of just a few regimental officers, who include Russians, Belorussians and Armenians. In all, soldiers of 24 nationalities serve in the regiment. And it is the same in every unit. Our military district encompasses the territory of three union republics, three autonomous republics and two autonomous oblasts. All this determines the particular features of our educational work, which is conducted in the closest contact with local party and soviet organs.

One of its main directions constitutes propaganda on the motherland's successes, particularly the Transcaucasian republics, in communist building. Abundant opportunities for this are revealed with the approach of some notable dates--the 60th anniversary of the Transcaucasian republics and the 200th anniversary of Georgia's incorporation into Russia. With the Georgian CP Central Committee, the district political directorate has drawn up a comprehensive plan of military-patriotic and international education measures for 1979-1980. Similar plans, providing for a whole range of measures involving youth of preconscription age and soldiers in the district, have been prepared jointly with party organs in Azerbaijan and Armenia.

At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Our army is educated in a spirit of profound loyalty to the socialist homeland, the ideas of peace and internationalism and the ideas of peoples' friendship."

These words commit army political workers to approach our work in an attitude of party exactingness. Peoples' friendship is no abstract concept. We are striving to insure that party political work in this sphere is not conducted in a "general" way but purposefully, with defined, clearly visible problems being resolved and with close links maintained with life and specific circumstances, and to insure that not a single person is overlooked.

This is very important. Only such a specific differentiated approach combined with a well-considered approach on the part of the propagandist and with the genuinely creative resolution of various tasks can produce tangible results. It is essential to remember that the "target" of this work is people's minds and feelings--can you really make any kind of impression here with dull, unexpressive language?

I think that perhaps the following example will provide the answer. Political directorate workers once encountered a seemingly insignificant instance of the soldiers arguing with a comrade of Armenian nationality over some historical events which had occurred on the republic's territory. And, it must be said, they were displaying poor knowledge and incorrectly interpreting some local customs.

I repeat, such instances are extremely rare, but nevertheless we sent Maj G. Fedorov, a district political directorate lecturer, to the unit to see how propaganda on the Armenian people's history and national culture is generally conducted in the unit.

Major Fedorov not only helped to improve the organization of that work but also decided to deliver a lecture on Armenia in the subunit. He spoke of the Armenian nation's historical development and of the troubles which Armenians had to endure in the past. The 26 Baku commissars, who included sons of the Armenian people, sacrificed their lives for the socialist dawn. Armenians, with all the Soviet people, defended freedom in the fight against fascism. More than 1,100 people went to the front from the village of Chardakhly. Many of them ended the war as officers, I. Kh. Bagramyan becoming a Marshal of the Soviet Union and A. Kh. Babadzhanyan a chief marshal of Tank Troops. The lecturer recounted the Armenian republic's successes in communist building, how celebrations were held in honor of the 150th anniversary of Armenia's incorporation into Russia, and how that sister republic welcomed envoys from all the union republics....

The effect of the lecture was such that, at the request of Komsomol members, the unit command that same month organized two excursions, one to the village of Chardakhly and one to the city of Sardarabad. The guide was that same Armenian soldier, and all three "quarrelers" became even firmer friends and soon requested permission to serve in the same crew.

That incident gave occasion for more profound analysis of the quality of measures implemented in the unit. Judging from the plans, many were devoted to strengthening friendship among our peoples. But an overformal approach to organizing measures was revealed, such as at the soiree "My Homeland Is Wide," for instance, when they read from written notes and uttered simple truisms. Do we really need all this for appearances' sake? Rather than making a positive educational impact, such "soirees" arouse feelings of diappointment, dissatisfaction and, in addition, a skeptical attitude toward the spoken word. The spoken word is a weapon and, just like a weapon, must be treated with great care.

At the political directorate we heard a report from that formation's political section chief; after 3 months we again paid a visit to check how our recommendations were being implemented, and we saw that the correct conclusions were drawn.

Much experience of educating soldiers in the spirit of peoples' friendship has been accumulated in the district. For example, in the subunits where the political officers are A. Babayants, V. Dykhunov, R. Zirakishvili, L. Lavriyenko and V. Tarasov, friendship soirees, Lenin readings and amateur concerts are held regularly. We strive in our work to reveal more profoundly the objective necessity and historical roots of the friendship of the Russian and Transcaucasian peoples, the fraternity of all the Soviet people and the vitalizing force of socialist internationalism.

Mastery of the Russian language, which has long been the language of international intercourse, is an important means for bringing together soldiers of various nationalities. Russian language study circles operate in units and subunits. Experienced specialist personnel sponsor fellow-servicemen of non-Russian nationality.

There are a great number of well-known, traditional forms of fostering a sense of internationalism among servicemen. But life also creates new forms. In one regiment, in the company commanded by guards Snr Lt V. Gavrushenko, I saw an unusual stand bearing the caption "We are carrying out our mothers' instructions!" From various parts of the country and from various republics soldiers' mothers had sent their photographs to the company. [paragraph continues]

On the stand, each photograph was accompanied by the mother's instructions. This is what Lyubov Andreyevna Dun wrote to her son Anatoliy: "Remember, son, that friendship is the main thing in life. Respect your comrades and always hurry to help them. I want to be proud of you...." The mothers' affectionate eyes look out from the stand at their sons--mothers instructing their soldier sons to live as a united family.

Naturally, I think that this is an excellent company, one of the best in the regiment.

The Leninist ideas of internationalism are the source of our armed forces' might and are graphically embodied in the fraternal friendship of soldiers of all nationalities. Proletarian socialist internationalism is a great force, the fruit of our beliefs and our banner, and we must tirelessly strengthen it.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON PROPAGANDA IN LIGHT OF CPSU RESOLUTION

LD061405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Militant and Offensive"]

[Excerpts] Our party regards the Soviet people's communist education as an important front in the struggle for communism. It gears to that aim all the resources and procedures of its propaganda and agitation. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" clearly defines specific ways of increasing their effectiveness. Insuring that propaganda and agitation are of a high scientific standard, making them more businesslike and specific, strengthening their link with life and the solution of economic and political tasks and developing their offensive nature--such are the main directions in qualitatively improving and increasing the effectiveness of these tried and tested means of exerting ideological influence on the masses.

Developing the offensiveness of propaganda and agitation means waging an implacable struggle against formalism, cliches of any kind and any oversimplified approach in this important ideological sphere. The fear of speaking honestly and openly about particular shortcomings and their vectors, the tendency to gloss over controversial issues and the propensity for prattle and ostentation--all of which are encountered on occasion--are incompatible with offensive and militant propaganda and agitation.

In our propaganda work it is very important to consider the nature of the sharply intensified ideological struggle in the international arena. Imperialist propaganda, with which the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors' propaganda openly cooperates, constantly mounts a fierce attack on the minds of Soviet people and the servicemen of our army and navy and is trying to poison their consciousness by slandering Soviet reality and the Soviet Armed Forces.

"It is our duty," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" states, "to counter the class enemy's subversive political and ideological activities and malicious slander against socialism with the unshakable cohesion and mighty ideological unity of our ranks and with every Soviet person's deep conviction, political vigilance and willingness to defend the motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains." Our propaganda and agitation is called on to serve this noble aim still better. The most important directions of our oral and printed propaganda are to deal a timely and fitting rebuff to the subversive activities of imperialism and its minions and to resolutely and decisively expose the aggressive policy and practices of imperialist reaction and advocates of the arms race, along with the hegemonist and great-power policy and the aggressive aspirations of Beijing's rulers. [paragraph continues]

It is called on to equip Soviet servicemen with the invincible weapon of historical truth, to help orient themselves well in the country's internal life as well as in international events and to mold in them an implacable attitude toward any manifestations of alien ideology or morality.

Communist propaganda has always been and continues to be a source of inexhaustible spiritual strength for our army and navy. Questions of the organization, content, thrust and effectiveness of propaganda and agitation must be the subject of constant attention by military councils, commanders, political organizers and party organizations. Improving the selection and training of ideological cadres and the leadership of the agitation and propaganda aktiv's practical activities and involving the leading personnel of units, ships and formations in propaganda work are an important task. Every communist, the CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses, wherever he works, must propagandize and spread the Leninist party's ideas and devote all his knowledge and spiritual energies to this exceptionally important matter.

The more active, pithy and effective our propaganda and agitation work is, the more fruitful will be its influence on improving the quality of personnel's training and political education and successfully solving the tasks of further strengthening the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.